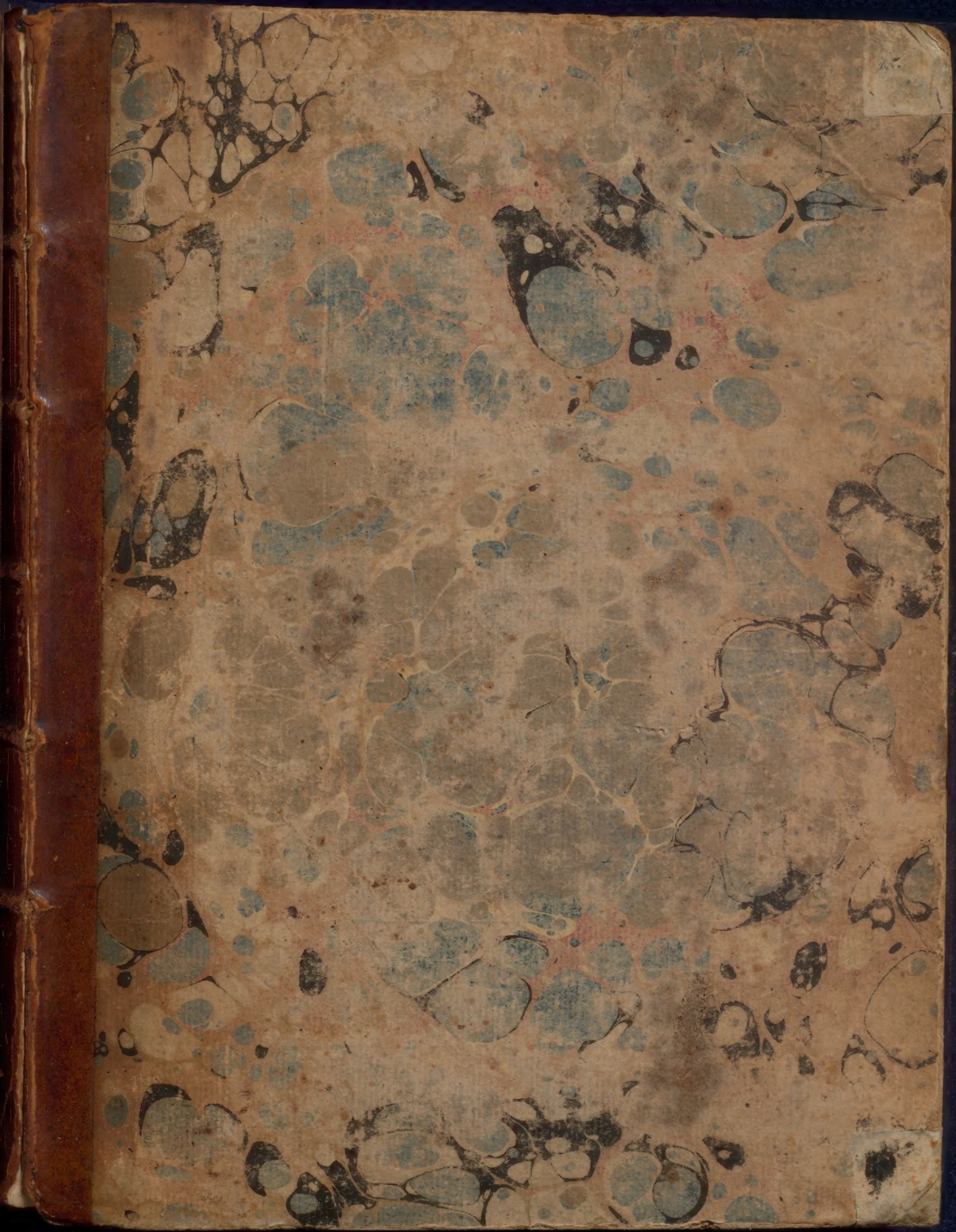

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Gout.

Depends very much on peculiarity of constit. It has been disputed very keenly whether G. were hereditary. But there can be no reason for the dispute. for however we can be supposed some diseases pass from parent [illegible] there are several [illegible] G. does. That the hereditary disposition of G. depends on any peculiar taint or morbid matter which at that its length is not proved nor probable, as there is no evidence of any such morbid matter existing as a cause of G. It does form as a consequence of G. as in chalk stones but there is no evidence whatever that this matter is the cause of G. The hered. disposition to G. seems to depend on peculiarity of constitution & what happens in family likeness. There is no reason to suppose this from what is called [illegible] yet it certainly takes place. Many are children have the family likeness when strong at birth & in that some as they grow up quite lose it; & afterwards the same likeness returns in later periods of life. Sometimes it is no likeness at all to any of the parents but to a more distant relation & sometimes of one parent sometimes of another. The family likeness may be traced in mind as well as in body. Yet there are innumerable exceptions to it. But as the peculiarity of constitution with external & mental takes place in general we therefore say that it is hereditary. If so in disease with gout. Generally it is inherited.

Thus also cases occur in which ye. children where no hereditary disposition exists. this does not exclude a conclusion wch. is formed from general observation. By the continuance [illegible] of life for several generations; or perhaps for shorter time wch. is favorable [illegible] formation of ye. [illegible] may appear in family when it had not been before known. Tho certainly it is not every man who has [illegible] in the manner most favorable [illegible] of ye. that can produce [illegible] disease. — Many other diseases are heredit. in which no morbid matter can be supposed communicated to the constitution. Thus Consumption Mania Dyspepsia & various nervous diseases. The Gout seems to depend to these, in its passing by hered. disposition [illegible] resembling in the disease [illegible]

4. That it depends on some very general cause in the const. not on any particular exciting cause. Thus its tendency to regul. periods & these periods often pretty long, as two years shews that it could be occasioned by any external or accidental cause, whose operation could not be regular. Along with this general disposition in the const. there seems also to be other causes, depending perhaps on the weather. Thus it appears generally in winter Exeunte hyeme & ineunte vere — the end of Jany or beginning of Feb.

We may also presume hered. taint from its attacking all constitutions, even those most unlikely to have the disease when the parents have had it. & from all const. even those most likely to catch the disease escaping it when there is no hered. disposition.

Gout may be inherited from parent who never had the disease: but in whose family it were, it was of course transmitted the constitution tho' it had never been so strong as to produce the disease in the parent. Disease has often been inherited from parent who had not had the disease at the time of the childs birth. This was case in [illegible]. the father who had the first fit at 23 which he inherited from his mother tho' at that time & for several years after she had not had any attack of disease.

Tho' G. there [illegible] many occasional causes bring it on in those who have G. const. tho' in them it often appears without any assignable occasional cause or external injury. fit being often generally tho' not always preceded by some circumstances in ye system. It is ushered in by dyspeptic complaints

P. probably the subseq. fit may be rendered much mild. by taking care to remove the occasional cause - by great attention to diet by emet. of stom. bowels, & vigour of P. [illegible]. — Generally there is Pyr. with fit of G. but not always. The fever may be strong with P. be very ardent; w. Delir. great heat thirst. full strong frequent pulse no. But at such P. the fever does not generally last long, perhaps from 12 to 48 hours. In old P. who have frequently had disease the Pyr. not so violent, but of longer duration.

Gout at first attacks only one joint generally one of the small joints, & chiefly the joint of the great toe. Afterwards it will attack other joints, perhaps both feet, or knees; or any joint of the body, even the jaw. Any violence done to a joint will readily bring on pain in it; as strain bruise, tight shoe — the disease falling on weakened part.

7

Gout is said to cure other diseases, Phlegmon & erysipelas have also been said to have good effects on the constitution. this is easily supposed. Gout has relieved many morbid symp. lassitude Languor, low spirits blindness, paralysis, many morbid affections of stom. of head or anxiety, some of the throat as palpitation asthma dyspnoea &c on appearance of G. these have disappeared & after the health has again been broken the return of G. has reestablished it.. a connection has also been observed between [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] & affections of stom. but this perhaps has been only accidental. But this does not appear to be the case with the morbid affections & Gout. Before coming a paroxysm of G. there is frequently weakness & loss of appet. with dyspepsia of stom. vomiting. & these are connected with nervous disorders as headach vertigo, some [illegible] & general debility. Even tendency to apoplexy has been removed by fit of Gout. Various affections of kidney & rectum & bladder have been connected with G. & relieved by f.

Gout never terminates in Gangr. But it leaves debility of system, wasting & weakness of limbs &c. In young it may be recovered, but not in old worn out const. In G. a large tumour filled w. fluid often forms & the thinner part of this being absorbed there remains the chalky concretions in G. often leaves.

G. much more common in some country than in others. Laboring people often affected with it in England. This is perhaps owing to the use of fermented liquor, between w.ch & gout there is a connection. By the use of such articles as favor predis. to G. it may be induced. By avoiding them the hereditary position may in course of time be subdued. Yet women seldom have it. In some parts of England they have it more commonly. This is not owing to way of life. There is certainly a connection between certain diseases & the male or female sex Gout more frequent in men tho' way of life & their dietary disposition being the same. Hysterical affections again almost wholly confined to women. The women who have gout are generally such as approach to the male constitution. Masculine, strong women in whom the approximation to the male is discernible in their having beards. Yet the Gout sometimes attacks women of quite opposite const. of small delicate size wh fair skins & hair – but this not common. – Boys & men before using venery seldom, hardly ever have gout. Tho' there are examples in very gouty families of boys from 7 to 10 having it. Those most subject to G. are clumsy made people with large heads & thick ancles. People of coarse texture of skin. Of sanguine temperam. or rather of a temper mixed between sanguin. & choleric. Eunuchs are said not to be subject to G. It seldom attacks those who take any kind of exercise, who live chiefly on vegetable diet.

10. who drink little wine or other fermented liquor [illegible] & eat [illegible] any other animal substance in their diet. Constant bodily labor prevents [illegible] promotes persp. & keeps stom. in good order. Hence the rule of escaping the gout "aut pauper sias, aut ut pauper vivas" — Hence the procuring the same effect on const. without bodily labor, by proper exercise & abstemious diet, of the utmost consequence to the cure of G. — Nothing tends more to induce G. than full diet of anim. food with a good deal of strong drink, & little exercise. G. not properly the disease of youth. On the contrary the disposition to it increases as life advances. — Often no occasional cause can be specified, not even indigestion. But certain occasional causes concurring with predisposition may bring on the disease — Excess in venery. This acts as a general debilitating power. Kind of food as that that is of [illegible]

nature, or high seasoned. Weak accescent wines - late hours or by light: chat. dancing, sedentary indolent life, very full living. This induces debility; a certain degree of full living strengthens, beyond this it induces atonia of stom. indigest. pleth. & general debility. Excessive application to study. this weakens stom. & the whole nervous system. Night watching has similar effects. Excessive evacuations or [illegible] Ceasing of usual labor - induces pleth. - Sudden change from very full to very low diet. The bad effect of this was ascertained 100 years ago by Dr Cheyne who by milk & vegetable diet & some drastic drugs brought himself speedily down from being very corpul. to be very thin, & enjoyed good health after it. But most who tried same plan suffered for it - some had their gout brought on by it, some died suddenly. Therefore the change from full to low diet must be made gradually. In 3 or 4 months the change safe, in 3 or 4 weeks it will generally have very bad effects.

" Being the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] nervous system, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dyspepsia frequent gout [illegible]. There [illegible] no [illegible] between [illegible] [illegible] or checking perspiration. But the connection between gout & [illegible] of stom. & nephritic [illegible] [illegible] is well established.

Irregular G. &c., commonly thus divided the atonic, the retrocedent & the misplaced. There is a great deal of theory in what is called the atonic G. Various affections of stom. thorax [illegible] have been ascribed to G. generally or frequently about [illegible] & death, on no better foundation than because G. often relieves such morbid affections. But these affections often occur when no gout has appeared, when no gouty diath. is known, & when no hereditary disposition to G. exists. In numberless cases they occur when there can be no suspicion of G. & therefore ascribing them indiscriminately to G. must be mere hypoth. The way of life wh leads to G. leads also to dyspepsia & these [illegible] great occasion to ascribe them to G. And surely there is no good reason to ascribe Asthma Paralys. Ap. &c. to G. when they are known to occur in most cases when no G. can be present. [illegible] led to this probably because, tho' he never had regular fit of G. he was subject to many morb. aff. of stom. & intest. which he looked on as irreg. G. — A mistake in this case may be very dangerous as it may lead to a practice [illegible] may be very hurtful to Dyspept. P. [illegible]

bring on G. to w. there is no tendency. Dyspept complaints often connected w. spasm either of muscles of trunk, or of extremities [illegible] & often relieved suddenly by discharge of flatus. Being such matter as Ginger are taken into stom. so as to alter state of stom. will relieve these paroxysms of. & that either in Gouty P. or in P. not gouty. These affections generally accompanied with low spirits & hypochond. It is however certain that these affections — sometimes depend on G. tho' it is equally certain that they do not always disposition to [illegible] [illegible] in old & the [illegible] habits is noted as to give reason to believe organic affection, which after continuing to youth was completely removed by fit of G. — [illegible]

G. is connected w. irregular determin. of blood. Pl. Cheyne mentions one Dr. much subject to G. had at one time sudden flush of blood to head w. made him for a short time lose recollection, but left no bad effects. Had a few weeks after on walking up to take his [illegible] to go to [illegible] he suddenly dropt down dead. [illegible] half of cell [illegible] blood [illegible] suddenly [illegible] [illegible]. This is well ascertained that [illegible] [illegible] the calculations of those who ensure our lives.

When dyspept. symp. & occur in subjects of G. we may ascribe them to G. but not when they occur without any gouty diath. We may also ascribe them to G. when connected with symptoms of real G. as pain in extremities — when they appear after G. has appeared & been relieved.

Gouty affection of stone. though 'tis so sometimes safe, but very rarely. Generally dyspnoea that occurs is only spasmodic. Relief & assist. [illegible] in stone or [illegible] from some fragments as when they occur without G. Generally the misplaced G. [illegible] the place where it [illegible] [illegible] & spasm as in stone. Affection of throat [illegible] [illegible] ~~misplaced~~ Reflected G. as [illegible] habit. dyspepsia &c —, G. attacks head & it very great. If affection of [illegible] or lungs be inflam. must be treated as other diff.

Misplaced G. rare but does happen. A daughter of very gouty man who [illegible] healthy by taking Portland powder got into very bad health, violent affection of bladder. dyspnoea so that catheter was necessary. [illegible] [illegible] stone much affected. Sense of [illegible] of [illegible] difficulty of breath. [illegible] come [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] false [illegible] from the [illegible] the best [illegible] applying [illegible]

16. In G. was relieved by repeated bleeding, on the [illegible] the gouty affection appeared in a variety of inflammations particularly of the [illegible] so that the [illegible] in great danger of [illegible] the same [illegible] but the [illegible] the use of [illegible] equal measure, that would have been proper [illegible] G. When affec. of kidney [illegible] calculus occur from G. must be treated as when it occurs from other causes.

Plan of cure. Gout said not to be safely cured by medicine. There are medicines which prevent the paroxysm but these have very bad effects. By proper regimen G. may be cured safely. Very spare diet & proper exercise especially if begun early in life. The chance of a cure after mid life & danger greater but if begun early there is no doubt of relieving or at least relieving G. & no danger in the experiment. If [illegible] fully [illegible] and allow the proper regimen [illegible] accustomed by general experience that they would succeed. The way in which abstemiousness & exercise operate in preventing G. is very plain. — G. is connected w. infl. & pleth. diath. & with atoni of stom. These are prevented by spare diet & exercise, & they are induced by full living & indolence. — It is difficult to say how far exercise & abstem. should be carried in any given case. This must depend on the degree of gouty disposition. It is not necessary for all who have gouty diath. to abstain entirely from animal food & ferment. liquor especially if they take a proper degree of exercise But they should take but little of either. In general they should not take wine. A few [illegible] occasionally may do there are [illegible] but the seldomer they take it the better. Milk & vegetable diet should be adhered to only making the regimen very gently, especially if begun late in life. Very little animal food & no fat, as this tends chiefly to [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] should also be [illegible] [illegible] up.
This is totally unnecessary. any confusion [illegible] the
patient [illegible] to walk & [illegible]. [illegible]. [illegible]
to the great [illegible] of them. [illegible] very [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] as being [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in them
being so [illegible]. — Care must also be taken
not to [illegible] [illegible] to fatigue [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] it might bring on [illegible] by [illegible]
[illegible] on any [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible]
& [illegible] at all on [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible].
[illegible] have been recommended in [illegible]
this it be very [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible]. Much better
to [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] & exercise.
[illegible] may be given but they are [illegible] &
unnecessary where the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] of great use.
It may be done by any [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible].
[illegible] Magn. Sulph. may be used. or [illegible]
[illegible] be [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] Grains. [illegible] Tinct. Jac. q.s.
M. f. [illegible] in [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]. Quorum sumat III vel IV
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Or Gamboge [illegible]. [illegible] some other [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
very ill to move

℞ [illegible]

Conf. Arom. ℥ij Syr. Limon. q.s. m. [illegible]

Capsulis inglans [illegible]

Tinct. Sac. ʒi ad ʒiij. Or ℞ Flores Sulph. ℥j [illegible]

ʒij Pulv. Rad. Jalap ℥j Zingib. ʒj [illegible]

M. Fac. Elect. cujus sumat quant. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] powder [illegible] lately [illegible] ([illegible] Vide Cul. Pract. sect. 55, v. 2. page 113) Almost all who have used this powder have died suddenly & in a few years after. [illegible] are alive. — Guiacum, from its good effects in [illegible] has been tried in Gout. It is safer than [illegible] it has laxat. & diaph. powers. [illegible] [illegible] use of it he was struck w. palsy [illegible] [illegible] It has been recommended [illegible] Put ℥i Guiac. into a bottle of Rum & take a glass or two a day. This gives too much ardent spirit.

7°. Alkali has done good. The most convenient form is in Aq. Aer. Alk. This corrects acidity, favors digestion & is safe. Used in same way as for Gravelish comp.ts When Aq. Alk. Aer. cannot be had lime water may be employed. Alk. has been used for G. in all ways as for Gravel. Even Arom. & bitters may conduce to the cure if used in very mod. quant. & along with proper exercise & temper.

Violent emotions of mind, & some injuries done to body, have carried off G. Bruise of leg by fall of horse has kept off G. for many years. So have such injuries as produce ideas of long duration. Mountebank in France cured such by nailing him to table. This at Bath is related. The use of setons in legs or both legs, may depend on same principle, as well as on that of obviating pleth.

During Paroxysm — In young pleth. P.t the antiphlog. regimen is proper. avoiding all irritation — living on spare diet — but cold must by all means be guarded against — Even general bleeding may do good by alleviating Sympt. And as there is strong propensity [illegible] bleeding in G. topical bleeding by leeches may be [illegible] thereto. This has been a good deal used in France [illegible] at rep. 6 or 8 Leeches cannot take so much blood as to weaken P. much & by allaying the inflam. it may tend to break the force of the disease. Sydenham's notion that the more violent the fit the shorter it would be, & the better effects it would have on const. does not seem well founded. Because the violence of inflam. may weaken part so much as to render G. Chron. & habitual. The same effect may follow from large general bleeding. But moderate bleeding in young & very Pleth. P. does not seem liable to same objection. As however G. appears most frequently in old worn out P. Bleeding in these is a practice they neither require, nor bear it well. Neither would it be proper to keep them on too low diet. Mod. nourishing diet to keep up such a degree of Pleth [illegible] health. as may push G. [illegible] by as necessary in such P. Only keeping body properly open. Poultices & foment. are now universally given up. Poultices to finger in G. have given rise chalk stone forming in that finger & nowhere else. Dry warmth is all that is proper — The quantity of strong wines that are sometimes given to make Gout shew itself must be wrong. With P. be very careful — A small quantity of such matter necessary for the old & infirm in fit of G. — Blisters, caustics camphor, arom. oils are now entirely given up. but in case of tedious fit wh. is not violent but tends to chronic G. Sinapisms have sometimes a good effect in procuring a better infl. of part affected.

During violent infl. stage Opiates would be improper. they would increase infl. & heat &c. But when violent fit abated Op. useful to procure sleep, & thus strengthen P.

After the fit gone the swellings & stiffness that may remain, are to be treated as in Rheum, by friction, & exercise. Only when anasarcous swell. friction improper. Warm bathing, & especially warm [illegible] very proper. Cathart. after fit of G. gone would be highly improper.

In preventing G. the practice is the same as in dyspeps. chiefly avoiding those bitters & arom. which have tendency to repel G. Great attention must be paid to regimen. Moderate nourishing Diet a proper quant. of An. Food properly dressed, & what is found digestible. At fit not any thing ought to be found indigestible in the stom. Care must be taken not to load the stomach. body must be kept in a certain moderate degree of Pleth. Proper exercise, to promote secretions & excretions. The best exercise is riding, walking much may weaken or drain the feet &c, are the parts most liable to G. But moderate walking is a very proper exercise. If our object is then G. to to produce a regular fit, living must be rather full a moderate quant. of wine &c. But the troublesome sympt. are only to be alleviated by keeping the stom. in good order. Of Medicines Bark may be administered. But must not be persevered in too long.

least to produce bad effects on stom. Chalybeates either by themselves or joined w. columbo root, or Gentian. from 20 to 60 gr. Iron may be taken without disagreeing with the stom. Cold bathing has done good to some P. & harm to others. In old weakened P. who have not been used to it, this must be a very dangerous experiment. — If the stom. be much loaded an emet. may be necessary. But in general some of the stom. Laxat. formerly enumerated will have a better effect. And at all events care should be taken not to load the stom.

In Retrocedent G. the practice must be directed with a view to obviate atonia in the stom. For this purpose strong warm wines must be administred & sometimes w. the addition of aromat. Or distilled spirits may be employed. P. can take very great quant. of these without intox. & with benefit by removing sickness nausea palpit. &c Sydenham's practice was to drink a great quant. of small beer, w. was his panacea so as to produce vomit. & then to take an Op. By this practice he thought he several times saved his life. Op. in this state of the disease may be of great service. If stom. be much loaded an emet. may be necessary. Acidity in stom. to be corrected in the usual way by absorbents. Musk, or camphor, or asafœt. may be employed instead of op. If there be diar. it must be encouraged by diluents or gently nourishing articles till the bowels be evacuated. Then op. may be administered. Some times w. retrocedent G. there is obstin. costiveness w. must be removed by cath. or glyst. If the thorax affected op. will probably relieve the patient. Same treat. when sympt. with retroc. G. If inflam. affection of Lungs ordinary remedy of Pleur. but bleeding cautiously, & no more than is absolutely necessary. If there be no Infl. [illegible], sinap. or even blister may be tried to excite Gout. This practice will in this case be safe. — If the head be affected and coma &c. supervene the danger is extreme. Must try to restore tone of stom. by some of the means already mentioned. If the symp. be those of Palsy or apop. we must use the

26 ordinary remedies of this disease. [illegible] bark or root or [illegible], or lower extremities, [illegible] to remove the tormenting [illegible] on the limbs. [illegible] we ought not to try the remedies [illegible] [illegible]. Topical bleeding by leeches perhaps safer than gener. bleeding. Sinap. or blisters have sometimes succeeded in bringing back g. to lower extremities, & sometimes they have failed they may deserve a trial tho when g. present in lower extremities they have some times repelled it. Frictions, foment. warm bath have all been tried for same purpose but they are all uncertain — (Cullen, Sydenh. V. Swieten)

Exanthemata

A connection between exanth. & Phleg. but not so strong an affinity between them, as between the different species of either. Exanth. a modification of Phleg. In some of them the disease partakes of Phlegm. as in Small pox &c in others of Erythema. as in Croup. Some of the orders of the genus merely accidental in febrile diseases as Petechiæ. Miliary eruption also may be with or without Pyrex. as in lying in women who are kept too warm & made to sweat. In some of them the disease partakes both of Phlegm. & Erythema, as in Plague Bubo a Phlegm. & carbuncular swellings of nature of Eryth. Some Exanth. hardly idiopath. as Aphthæ. Perhaps the may be found in an idiop. form in children, in general they are merely symp. & secondary. As the Exanth. eruption may in some cases be without Pyrex. so the Pyrex. may be without exanth. eruption. In Plague pts. often die without any eruption either Phlegm. or Exanth.

It is also probable that the fever of S. Pox may exist without eruption & the eruption tho' it appears does not run its course to suppuration. These diseases of the exanth. kind which have primary idiopath. fever should make a separate class, of which the general description must be Pyrex. with peculiar modif. of symp.

Some of the exanth. are not contagious; as Miliary eruption, Pemphig. The most of them are contagious or contain peculiar morbid matter wch excites disease in those to whom it is applied. The most of them appear only once in life, yet some of them appear oftener, as Erysip. wch becomes constitutional, like gout or rheum. In this respect they differ essentially from [illegible] in which having had the disease leaves a tendency to it thro life. Plague, Miliary eruption, Scarlatina may occur oftener than once. So also Urticaria, Pemphig. Aphthae, which may also occur without any Pyrexia. In some of them the time of appearing of eruption very regular, as in S. Pox – not so regul. in Measles Scarlatina &c.

– Erysipelas –

Two varieties of it, Erys. vesiculosum, & Er.
In the first the redness is more connected, the blisters

in Europe, it attacks chiefly face & extremities. In [illegible] & South it is uniformly [illegible] whilst in other hotter countries attacks trunk chiefly & sometimes surrounds body like a girdle.

In slight att. of Erys. there may be no drowsiness languor or coma. But in exquisitely marked case, the fever preceding eruption is distinguished, languor debility, drowsiness or coma. which symp.s may last 2 3 or 4 days before the appearance of the eruption. The coma & drowsiness must be particularly attended to as they serve to distinguish the disease w.h is absolutely necessary for practice; for by treating Erys. with cold regimen w.d proper in ordinary fever the eruption might be prevented, & [illegible] w.d follow. Coma chiefly discernable when Erys. attacks face, which is the most violent & dangerous seat of disease, tho it may also be present when eruption shews itself in the extremities. The first appearance of erup. is generally a small red spot, hot, painful, spreading, the redness disappear & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] last longer than 10 or 14 [illegible] days [illegible] continues for several weeks [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] appears [illegible] to [illegible] on the other.

Erys. Oedem. – chiefly attacks face – [illegible] with remarkable [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bits [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sometimes only [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] the eruption has appeared it sometimes changes its place. The swelling is often [illegible] [illegible] as to shut up both eyes & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The redness & swelling may continue 10 or 14 days. Blisters filled with [illegible] gelatinous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The swelling inflaming the parts [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] suppurate the cell. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] spreading. A degree of hardness & swelling may be left [illegible] months [illegible] for life.

Erys. sometimes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it may probably [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

which continues while fever [illegible] the disease of Eryp. is [illegible]
much dangerous. Sometimes it proves to be fatal. This
happens from the swell. spreading to internal parts
& the disease that [illegible] are generally very dangerous
& [illegible]. More commonly however the eryp. subsides
gradually & the cuticle comes off. In slighter cases the
eruption is often a crisis to the Pyr. But sometimes
especially when Eryp. attacks face, the fever may continue
some days after eruption begun. It may even continue
with increased violence of the [illegible] symp. as great head
ache, stupor, delir. & coma. & in this way it may prove
fatal. In worst cases the affections of head may continue
after eruption subsides by what is called translation of
infl. that it is merely the eryp. subsiding & spreading
to the brain. — Tho' the fever generally precedes the eryp.
they may come on about same time [illegible] the eryp.
and in some instances to appear first. In [illegible]
case there is seldom any crisis [illegible] symp.
gradually wear off without any critical discharge.
[illegible] suddenly subside. [illegible]
[illegible] Eryp. is easily affected by cold or by going out
while eryp. continues [illegible]
in this case the disease often proves fatal.

32. Dysp. may also be affected by [illegible] regimen; hence sedentary [illegible] & dyspept. [illegible] brain.

Dysp. [illegible] is frequent [illegible] as it was to be 40 or 50 years ago. this is most likely owing to cleanliness & ventilation in hospit. [illegible] to spread & become epid. this does not seem [illegible]. Neglect of cleanliness & [illegible] gives the tendency [illegible] to [illegible]. [illegible] notwithstanding every attention but there is [illegible].

Pregnant — generally favourable. [illegible] [illegible] not common. [illegible] [illegible] the particular dysp. [illegible] chiefly [illegible]. the nature of [illegible] connected with [illegible] the danger [illegible] the [illegible].

There is sometimes a predisp. in cond. to Dysp. [illegible] found to be [illegible] also to have [illegible] gouty cond. the disposition [illegible] by being diseased & sometimes returns at pretty regul. intervals

Diseas as Diseases of children & Scrof. usually occurs before Puberty, & almost disappears in progress of [illegible] chiefly, Scrof. [illegible] & variable [illegible] acid. apt to occur in [illegible] [illegible] effect of [illegible] or of [illegible] — it has been said to be excited by various occasional causes as cold &c. [illegible] in diet, [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] if the previous disposition existed, or if [illegible] had been [illegible] [illegible] contagious disease would very [illegible] on. [illegible] determination to head & the heart — Violent passions & suppression of evacuations have also been considered as occasional causes — the mode of action of all these causes is obscure. It is not obvious how they should induce this peculiar mod. of infl. unless the predisposition should exist. Sometimes the state of the air is such as to render it almost epid. the effect of certain states of the air on contagion is well known. [illegible] of fluid to body may [illegible]. Dropsy as [illegible] head. The cure of this disease is difficult in proceeding many [illegible] sometimes difficultly [illegible] Dropsy.

The most general Erysipelatous affection I know is sometimes induced by cold [illegible] the exposure of [illegible] the Erysip. will come almost whole [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] seen in this [illegible] [illegible] the head made a very narrow escape. Some P. are such susceptible [illegible] that they can hardly take a little cover. without producing Erysip. for these the danger is very great to use them as much [illegible] as [illegible] the use of these [illegible].

Antiphlog. Tr. may for most part be employed in cases, early, [illegible] etc. In the greater number of cases is treated [illegible] [illegible], especially when the disease is the limbs. The disease will run its course without any danger & stop in perhaps from 10 to 20 or 30 days, or even in shorter time without almost any remedy. Here we apply the antiphlo. Erysip. being a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] common a few [illegible] & then very early in disease. [illegible] these different treatment, & both being successful, the conclusion is fairly drawn that neither the one practice nor the other is either necessary or effectual.

where Lungs attacked it is of importance to keep up cupping & blisters on side by turns & back. When it is evident [illegible] the most ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] antiphl. measures must be employed [illegible] [illegible] not [illegible]. Generally when it attacks the brain. The [illegible] by [illegible] of Lungs. By strong [illegible] [illegible] taken [illegible] an appearance of [illegible]. In the [illegible] general bleeding [illegible], it must be [illegible] [illegible] of Lungs. Local bleeding does not seem to [illegible] cupping has [illegible] in Lungs [illegible] of [illegible]. By [illegible] in Lungs, [illegible], but with very little effect. With [illegible] [illegible] by leeches are remarkably ill [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] also [illegible]. Generally [illegible] [illegible] be given in beginning in many [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] must be [illegible]. They must be [illegible] from [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for Lungs. the [illegible] and [illegible] as much as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Dr. R. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] must [illegible] also [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] blisters must be applied [illegible], to [illegible], & back, [illegible] a view to bring back erupt. These were successful in the only case of the Second Fy. ever met with.

External applications are of great moment. Cabbage leaves & such cooling articles used to be employed, & also soft wool, or fur. We now use only dry powder as chalk, meal, hair powder. These are all useful, the best of these meal as it goes get formed into hard cake so as to hinder the surface by absorbing the matter w^h the blister would at prevents it from erupt. in other parts. Emollient fomentations or cataplasms as they promote eruption. Astringent (as Sacch. saturn. &c) or stim. applications are of use in these cases the eruption, & tend to repel erupt., & also give tendency to G. If Ery. appears with typhoid sym. & tendency to gang. must exhibit wine & bark freely. It is only in this disease we see this.

(See Plague - see 3rd Vol.)

Small Pox.

The fever which precedes eruption is generally fever synocha tho' not always. In favourable S. Pox the fever never assumes any other form than synocha but in some very bad kinds the fever may be typhus from beginning & before the eruption the symptoms of debility may be very alarming. The affection of stom. greater in the confl. kin. of S. Pox than in any other febrile disorder generally vomits without nausea from one puking alone & by puking alone vomits sometimes within the weeks [illegible] irritability of that organ & perhaps a less degree in confl. The [illegible] [illegible] the evidence of symp. of fever in those [illegible] are characters of incipient S. Pox & may generally afford a diagnosis before any eruption.

The eruption generally appears on the evening of the third day of the fever or morning of the fourth. There may be [illegible]. Very bad S. Pox may appear earlier very mild form of disease eruption may be later than usual or [illegible] prognosis. [illegible]

38 distinguish first appearance of eruption. The pustules so very small especially on extremities. Some doubts [illegible] dispute about the time of the appearance of eruption. Eruption generally terminates on fifth day, the first also very short & small duration. It has been said that a double or triple succession of pustules may appear this is probably unsupported from inaccurate observation as it may be only small pustules coming forward which have not at first been observed.

The pustules go on to suppurate in a [illegible] stage but on the 11th day they are at their height. they then become dark, & crack & emit their matter & these form blains. — So the danger & the [illegible] of life, [illegible] generally in proportion to the [illegible] of the first. & it is of great importance to know the [illegible] extent. This chiefly attended to on the face. If distinct on the face danger the less tho they may be confluent on other parts, & if confluent on face danger greater tho distinct on body.

In the variola discreta the fever generally ceases when the eruption takes place. On 1 [illegible] distinct where the pustules separate on face, & confl. when they run together on the face whatever be the state on rest of body. — In the Var. Dis. the base of the pustule is round & of a bright red. the base in conf. is angular or irregular & the color pale, or somewhat like that of water in the ~~Mar.~~ confluence. In the distinct the points are prominent in confl. they are flat. In distinct they are well filled with which is yellowish matter, In confl. with an [illegible] humour. Fev. generally ceases about 6th day in distinct sometimes the fev. has ceased on appearance of erup. of the distinct kind. then the confl. has been more confluent, & the fever of maturation has become of the Typh. type, violent & fatal. But this rare.

In Confl. the fever of eruption is more marked than in distinct. It soon passes into Typh. great disorder of nervous syst. In the confl. a it suffers a diminution, but is soon renewed, it takes again & about beginning of maturation returns with greater violence. At the time of the 4. day the

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change is preceded from what is called the secondary fever or fever which accompanies the drying up of the fluid. Sometimes in simple s.pox the fever continues almost unabated from the beginning to the end of the disease & the patient expires at the worst time.

For the history of the Disease see Cullen Sydenham Mead. Heberd. — Chicken pox or Varicella has sometimes been mistaken for variola. In most cases the pox would be mistakable but sometimes symptoms so mild that varicella & variola may not be so easily distinguished. The instances of which after inoculation, & eruption from S.pox have appeared naturally are most likely to be ascribed to this mistake. The disease communicated from some may have been varicella. Therefore we should be very sure of the disease in the P. from whom we take matter for inoculation. Varicella pust. do not suppurate or but very few of them. The number of pust. is smaller than generally in S.pox, & the disease is of shorter continuance, & ends so.

Prognosis. — Patients dying of hardly any danger. It ought is of very great concern. When it becomes fatally it is generally from its attacks. [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ this disease is [illegible] by the existence of structural dis- ease [illegible] great strength & frequency [illegible] with other signs of nervous [illegible]. Often children then being subject to starting in their sleep & [illegible] in violent fright. Children also have childish fits often as a cough [illegible] adults [illegible] from the signs. [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] may be [illegible] as the [illegible]. First convulsion [illegible] [illegible] is generally a favor. sign. [illegible] of more than 2 or 3 convuls. [illegible] there is danger that they may [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] that are left [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] there is sometimes [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] it is generally the [illegible] [illegible]

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consequently the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] the fever is [illegible] that state of disease, or only slight inflammation [illegible] & perhaps a little inflammation, pressure & [illegible].

It is more freq. when [illegible] few [illegible] & when few [illegible] are [illegible]. In these cases the [illegible] is generally more [illegible] inflamed appearance of face [illegible] & permanent, [illegible] around the base [illegible] swelling of face, then of hands & lastly of feet, [illegible] salivation in adults & [illegible] in children are all fav. symp. It is not [illegible] children in [illegible] than adults, but in fever the contrary.

Unfavourable symp. are the degree & kind of fever. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] form of the disease. Those of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It [illegible] with severe symp. affect. as "violent [illegible] dyspn. &c. Early appearance of eruption. [illegible] when pustules do not fill - when they are rough, generally are few. This occurs only in cases of great debility & danger. Low [illegible] Intermittent pulse, purple spots, petechiae, bloody [illegible]. [illegible]. Black urine. Subsiding & flaccidity which arises from debility. Swelling of face & hands either not appearing or subsiding. Many secondary fever all these are bad symptoms.

The susceptibility to the disease not always equally perfect. People after been repeatedly inoculated without effect may take the disease the natural way. Children have been born with the pox on them — even with the pits which the disease had left. — Sometimes the disease follows the contagion very suddenly. Sometimes not for 14 or 15 days — for inocul. generally about 9 days, tho it has been known not to appear till 18 or 20 day.

Probably that variolous matter has different degrees of virulence. For from some inoculated matter of the same had different forms of disease. A mild disease has been produced from matter [illegible] body [illegible] after the [illegible] is free & sometimes are [illegible] Effusion. The disease will be greater than with these [illegible] in frequency most likely from state of [illegible] affected parts. State of the [illegible] necessary to [illegible] general effusion. In London disease has lately been known for [illegible] to prevail extensively but such instances very rare.

In mild cases of [illegible] fever readily [illegible] the fever subsides in two or three days & there are [illegible] Diagnosis. But this not to be trusted to. When we know the disease from experiencing in [illegible] chance to prevent a more distinct [illegible] by not making complaint [illegible] which is to be done by rigorous application of the whole of the antiphlog. tr. Removing heat above all things, ensuring circulation, cool bed, cool [illegible] ventilated room. Applying [illegible] much as [illegible] can bear. Our knowledge of the [illegible] of [illegible] inflammation [illegible] from the function of [illegible]. When [illegible] [illegible] round [illegible] a very high degree of [illegible] without [illegible] [illegible] very poor effect.

but when the fever is more some degree of cold would be borne. Hence the cold air ought not to be continued after the fever is over. When the simple fever is present & highly inflam. bleeding & purging may be employed. But in general the bleeding should be avoided. P. [illegible] lower vital pow. very debility, & therefore this should be kept as cool as one could afford. Many cases may arise in w.ch emetics useful but when stom. very much affected w.h fever sus-ce. there is reason to suspect an infl. & in this case emet. may prove hurtful. some consideration. Better to clear first [illegible] by cooling [illegible] — Warm bath used in some cases to favor eruption. This must be in such cases where the cold seems as been carried too far as to benumb the [illegible] in general seems to be ordinarily used.

When simple fev. connected w.h debility, Hence the supported with cordials as wine & water all severely [illegible] passion on the child to be prudently avoided it is said to diminish the future debility.

Antiphl. not necessary to prevent much eruption cooling chiefly useful. Treat about time of eruption may be had if stomach so much loaded as to require Vomit, the patient should be given. If sinking of the vital powers [illegible] favourable, Cordials must be administered. Blistering has been recommended very commonly whether blisters do good? at any rate after eruption has appeared & seems to be going on unfavourably from debility. Blisters would probably be too late to be of much use.

For the fits wh. happen about beginning of eruption [illegible] are the best application. To blunt the sensibility of the system is the only way that can be done, when the irritation cannot be removed. — Warm bath may remove the fits. Vigorous application of cold, by taking the sensibility of syst. may prevent the fits when they are apprehended, if not remove them when they have appeared. Not a new

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to the irritation from [illegible], [illegible] opiates
the only application [illegible] gives to adult [illegible] gutt. XXV
morning, gutt. XXXV to XL at night. The [illegible] will
appear to be exasperated by Op. On contrary
the symptoms of fever [illegible] are all relieved by it.
The use of Op. makes it absolutely necessary to
give gentle purge every day or at any rate every
second day. Formerly purging in S. pox was thought
totally inadmissible. This was derived from practice
of the ancients. About beginning of the century
a quite opposite practice was introduced, (Dr [illegible])
[illegible] strong purges were given [illegible] the whole of
the disease. Of the two extremes the last seems
the best, yet violent purges can hardly ever
be needed. Gentle laxat. at the [illegible] [illegible]
to keep body regularly open are highly necessary
& it is all that is necessary.

With a view to [illegible] the [illegible] salivation
emollient or detergent Gargles should be given — Garg.
sharpened with veget. acid, breathing the [illegible] steam
of warm water for some [illegible]. If affection

of blood very bad, Water may be applied. This
is almost the only case in wh. blisters certainly
useful. [illegible] to prevent [illegible] of [illegible]
bowels [illegible], a journal may be used.

In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of typh.
[illegible] fev. B. & wine must be administered freely.
They should be given early to prevent debility from
coming on. As soon as a [illegible] appears to be
going [illegible] we should have recourse to these
remedies. This does not prevent our employing
[illegible] [illegible] every day & [illegible] [illegible] every
other day. The two [illegible] quite [illegible]
& neither to be neglected. If wine disagrees
we must find some other substitute, as
[illegible] [illegible] alone. Op. & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
tried with some success. These sometimes succeed.
But when we see them fail we must [illegible]
to wine & bark. Stimulants [illegible] & [illegible].
[illegible] to be used [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] above all [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of the disease has depended on [illegible]
[illegible]. P. should therefore change his linen
at least once a day & [illegible] to be [illegible] in the

pusts are positive. The secondary fever is almost always typhoid & requires some bark medicine [illegible] & —

Innoculation — the 1st incision made by the operator [illegible] bleeding & pressed round [illegible] in a thin [illegible] is more visible, on [illegible] or [illegible] which has some of inflammation around it & greater till end. the [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] & heat but on 7 or 8 days at [illegible] [illegible] a pustule [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], about 9 or 10 day [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] been inoculated with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] other diseases, at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] when there are eruptions on their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] numerous [illegible] the pustule when [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — but this is of no consequence, some diseases however prevent our inoculation. [illegible] much of [illegible] Death. [illegible] [illegible] for several weeks or months after [illegible] & [illegible] the inoculated [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] generally [illegible] a [illegible] very [illegible] catarrhal or rheumatic affections [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fevers. [illegible] life [illegible] [illegible] consequence. But in the [illegible] state [illegible] of teeth [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], any [illegible] [illegible] of dentition might produce [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] most likely [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] great [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] between the appearance of one teeth & that of another [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] may be over before a new tooth [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] - [illegible] children [illegible] [illegible] their teeth [illegible] [illegible] is not of much consequence.

Generally [illegible] should not take place until 6 months the [illegible] unless [illegible] [illegible] children all [illegible] if all liable to get [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] takes effect it is likely to be attended [illegible] [illegible]. By far the greater number [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are very young children - from [illegible] within 2 months to 10 the most common [illegible] But where [illegible] are [illegible] without danger of [illegible] infection the first dentition over it is better to [illegible] for a year the sooner the better.

[illegible] of the year by the great consequence [illegible] B.L. said to be most favourable. But the [illegible] great moment in consideration of procedure with [illegible] both in the moment & in the adult [illegible]. Both are liable to cold very easily [illegible] be so arranged as to have it in the temper- ature we desire – perhaps about 60° the medium.

Generally recommended to abstain from any food for a week or two before [illegible]. The [illegible] this not necessary in very [illegible] it [illegible] & [illegible] to be very sufficiently [illegible] before [illegible] from [illegible] the [illegible] & [illegible]. [illegible] the best at any rate [illegible] to [illegible] be kept in [illegible] that to take enough of [illegible] [illegible] able what preparation can be made. But if [illegible] & [illegible] it will be necessary to [illegible] them down by [illegible] for adult who [illegible] [illegible] this very essential to [illegible].

Man. & [illegible] inhabitants are generally [illegible] but the [illegible] [illegible] not [illegible] in the [illegible] any considerable change in the const. Had they [illegible] would be highly improper. [illegible] [illegible] quite as well as they are safe. This is proved by this that those who submit to [illegible] in [illegible] course have disease but a [illegible] more mildly than those who do not.

According [illegible] is [illegible] for produce [illegible] affection & according ~~[illegible]~~ inoculation, & the [illegible] many persons as they ought being in confluence. [illegible] fear of the disease would contribute much to increase violence of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Matter of [illegible]. of no great [illegible] [illegible], but should happen to take it from P. who has small disease, or who have not been under any other disease of a contagious nature for there seems no danger of communicating any other disease than that from small matter. — Matter said to produce milder disease when [illegible] [illegible] taken from pustule as soon as it appears in it. It is perhaps better efficient, but it

will be found the best for years. After some P. &
[illegible] — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
removed. Gentle [illegible] to keep body from [illegible]
Many will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] according to the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] no general [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
conditions can be laid down as the circumstances must
be relative to the particular state of P.

For some time before [illegible] & some time [illegible] end of
weight [illegible] P. must be kept [illegible] [illegible] general [illegible]
[illegible] to moderate [illegible] & [illegible]. But this must
not be carried too far. The great [illegible] [illegible]
may be [illegible] [illegible] to different constitutions,
many [illegible]. P. & present [illegible]. That so [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. (Patients [illegible] might [illegible] [illegible]
them [illegible] to be [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] during night
will counteract the effect of all this [illegible]. P. [illegible]
from this circumstance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. & [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]
this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] during night &

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The eruption [illegible] [illegible] Pustules [illegible] only on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the pustules spread. [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] not leave [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] they take [illegible] pustules [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] only — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] them. [illegible] very [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as dangerous as [illegible].

Varicellae or Chicken pox.

Sequence no [illegible] pustules, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] day of [illegible] appear on 2 day little bladders appearing [illegible] of pustules. These bladders [illegible] [illegible] day [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] without leaving scab. All 4 days [illegible] [illegible] days. These circumstances distinguish varicella from variola. Small bladders on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] till 3 day [illegible] [illegible] 3 day of variol. pustules like those [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] day. & [illegible] day of variol. like 10 of variola. —

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Measles.

The fever of M. is generally from Synochus, tho' we sometimes meet with exceptions in Epid. seasons where putrid Diath. prevails or by means of the same Epid. [illegible], & often [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have called Malignant Measles. This species that [illegible] cannot have seen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have been combined with typhus and if they are treated as M. ones with typhus prevailing with the symptoms of the [illegible] not [illegible] in [illegible].

The symptoms [illegible] attended with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which is easily distinguished by [illegible] from that of common catarrh, in Diath. – The eruption [illegible] appears on the 3 day & not till [illegible], as it commonly it appears about 4 or 5 Day. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] erythematous [illegible] 1 [illegible] like flea bites, very little raised. Sometimes [illegible] may appear to be vesicular [illegible] [illegible] so as to [illegible] the [illegible] with [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with many exceptions.

Erupt. longer than 3 or 4 days, then becomes brown & goes off in mealy desquamation. Sometimes convulsions appear but not seen in all [illegible] or [illegible] with the convulsions [illegible] may [illegible] or Erysip. [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] effect. [illegible] in passing in little cases, & go off in [illegible] of [illegible] some are but subject to passing irregularities.

The febrile & catarrhal symp. chiefly to be attended to. Great headache, occasional intolerance of light. These sometimes not very marked at first but grow worse a little before eruption. Cough, [illegible] & bronchial dyspn. Whatever [illegible] at erup. has become [illegible] at time of erup. Sometimes these symp. do not come on till after erup. goes after desquamation they may grow worse & terminate in Pneum. Erup. of itself does not [illegible] [illegible] on after the erup. has appeared may after it has gone off. Old regim. very liable to general catarrhal affection after erup. gone off. It is the most dangerous part of disease. These catarrhal symp. lead to Pneum. especially if the exposed unnecessarily to cold.

Ph. generally very favourable symptoms seldom much danger especially if no circumstances in the treatment aggravate the disease. Cullen says Ph. [illegible] our [illegible] the pox. This can only be [illegible] in the satisfaction of the being [illegible] by not agreeing to aggravate the cough [illegible].

The whole cure of Ph. in [illegible] tendency, but it must consist [illegible] aggravate the catarrhal symptoms & tends to repel cough. Rest [illegible] for few days, and cold [illegible] perhaps [illegible] &c. cooling medicines [illegible]. Mucilaginous matters to relieve cough. Op. to procure sleep & for cough [illegible] not [illegible] requiring [illegible]. [illegible] to relieve cough [illegible]. These are all [illegible] needed in moderate cases. In violent cases bleeding even repeated necessary to occasion. Ph. bears bleeding well, & in violent cases requires it. Blisters for cough affection of breath. Sometimes this practice may be avoided from the begin. sometimes not till after [illegible]. Antiph. regim. [illegible], [illegible] & [illegible] — Purging often [illegible] in many cases & [illegible].

phlog. diath. [illegible] with them. This is [illegible] by pain in breast, pulse &c accompanying; but it should [illegible] be pushed too far [illegible] symptoms are those which have no [illegible]. The disease, [illegible] [illegible] be treated as in common [illegible] phlog. disease. When [illegible] follow [illegible] symptoms [illegible] affection of bowels & is removed by bleeding - in moderate [illegible] perhaps by [illegible] purge. [illegible] [illegible] bleeding may be necessary & purge [illegible] carrying it off. [illegible] [illegible] effect on M. as in S. Pox. [illegible] analogy [illegible] than analogy to [illegible] it should therefore be kept in the ordinary temperature or even a little above it. When M. suddenly strike in [illegible] [illegible] to procure another [illegible] Catarrh. Symp. have been much aggravated by keeping P. in M. too hot - they have been carried even to Phrenit. M. [illegible] have [illegible] as said by heat. Cold will also increase catarrh. Symp. so as to induce pneumon.

Some constitutions on w. M. have very

fast State. many inf. Dis. will remain long after Phth. may continue for years especially in th. of lungs const. May also induce Phth. Pneumon. affection &c long &c or in ye Phth. long after ye M. recovered. But in such cases there must have been previous disp. either from Scroph. or other circumst. to Phth. In such cases when the disorder is in beginning to prevent these, purging may be good. This one of the chief uses of purging after M.

Putrid or Malignant M.— Morton has described this variety of M. in 1672 it was so fatal in London according to him that for some weeks 300 died in a week. In common M. 300 will not die in London in perhaps six years. In 1763 Watson described them. of 183 P. by Lond.— Contagion came appeared in London in 1768 of 167 P. died

The eruption appeared very early, generally about 2 day, & went off about 4 day. There was many in first stage great debility— for about 3 or 4 days the first stage was over; & the danger then greater. The eye [illegible] much affected. The [illegible] much dyspn. [illegible] Dem. delir. Death [illegible] in 2 or 3 day of [illegible] stage, but never in the second or third week. There was strong tendency to [illegible] & [illegible]. [illegible] appeared in neck, in [illegible] for [illegible] of body [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible], in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. — This variety requires very different practice from the Simple [illegible] [illegible] must be necessary for the supporting [illegible] wine & Bark appears to be better than the [illegible] with cordials & tonics [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & great attention to ventilation & cleanliness.

(Scarlatina — or Cynanche Maligna.)

(Miliary Eruption)

[illegible] rarely [illegible] [illegible] affection, produced in any febrile disorder by hot regimen in cases [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] miliary eruption [illegible] in typhus [illegible] [illegible]

M.R. appears in form whether hyph or pust. when hot
regimen imperfectly cured. It sometimes appears in [illegible]
febre &c. Rheum. or Pneum. when P. kept too hot
the worst [illegible] a most obscure [illegible] case [illegible] was in fatal
case of Pneu. P. was perfectly cured [illegible] that could hardly
but [illegible] of time without [illegible] some [illegible]
& has been kept excessively hot & not ventilated.
Comp. preceded by smart rigors, smart [illegible] the
[illegible] usual precedes comp. [illegible] of them [illegible]
some swelling of fingers. All these are effects
of hot regimen — i.e. the M.R. symptomatic
[illegible] the Rash of any specific [illegible].
the tongue from infecting [illegible] [illegible] not
regimen generally [illegible] or [illegible] M.R. [illegible]
[illegible] it goes off [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] would be chiefly [illegible].

Urticaria sometimes occurs on eating some
articles chiefly vegetable & especially [illegible]
or certain [illegible]. [illegible] family [illegible] [illegible]
only. Dr. almost lost his life by [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] first two glass of water. [illegible]

68

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] & [illegible].
sometimes very small [illegible] of [illegible] matter [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] parts of [illegible] &
[illegible], [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] — [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] & eruption. But all in very short time.
When [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible] the erup. This generally goes off in a few hours
but sometimes it may last for a day or two.

All vegt. bitters in certain quant. poisonous. Laurel
[illegible] has this quality in high degree. A family
had the practice of boiling some laurel leaves in
the milk of wh. they made puddings to flavour
the latter. Two of the children from eating of
the pudding lost their lives before 1 o'clock
in morning. They were seized with vomit.
diar. & then convulsions in wh. they died. In
such cases an emetic to clear the stom. is all
that can be done.

Urticaria

This is sometimes connected with [illegible]
[illegible] & sometimes not. It may go off in

a few days or it may become chronic & last for years. At first there is itching, wh. is worst at night & when heated. The pustules appear, little hard [illegible] wh. are produced by scraping & [illegible] the appearance of the pustules increases the itching. Although Languor & irritability of nervous syst. generally so along wh. [illegible] heat also & sense of thirst. It was [illegible] but is easily renewed by scratching. [illegible] [illegible] for 18 months & got rid of it by going to Africa in a [illegible] ship - generally [illegible] as warm weather comes on. (Dr Heberden [illegible] Med. trans. Vol. 2. where also singular case of [illegible] from eating [illegible] [illegible] & drinking [illegible] [illegible] Pork or [illegible] [illegible] has frequently [illegible] this disease.)

Pemphigus.

This is a very rare disease. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] but there is not evidence that the disease [illegible] contagious, or that the disease at all depends on fever. We can say nothing of the [illegible] of the disease or wh. eruption takes place. The blisters may appear without any previous warning. They may be of all sizes from that of half a pea, to half a large lemon. Sometimes they cover whole body almost, & appear in successive crops. Seem go to the parts of the body successively most [illegible] [illegible] of small extent. It may [illegible] [illegible] had Rheumatism connected w. [illegible]. was here in Hosp. for Pemph & last time was admitted w. the croup. had then an unusually throat & lost power of swallowing. Seems for sometimes obliged to be supported with [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] he recovered.

Sometimes we know no cause for Pemph. at other times it seems connected w. debility - proceeds from great exertion or fatigue as in soldiers after long march - from external violence, as kick or bruise - In this country it occurs only in sporadic instances & very rarely, from great exhaustion, or irritation of body - A bruise of the thigh has brought it on - It lasts from 2 or 3 days to as many weeks - It has occurred at short & irregular intervals ~~instances~~ for the space of two years.

Aphthae

chiefly in children, tho sometimes in adults. Kettelaer &c describe it as idiopath. disease. Now it is almost always symp. & requires no particular practice. — Fever of Aph. said to be Symptom. But in infants there is hardly any fever sometimes, tho many aph. Sometimes however there is general disorder of body, & strong febrile symp. of Typh. type. P. may even die of them. In adults Aph. may be found connected with any kind of fever. Kettelaer found them in Pneum. & Phren. Boerh. found them in Interm. Some seasons give very few inst. of Aph. & others a great many. One half of those who are in Hectic have Aphth. in advanced stage of the disease. — They stand out a little above the surface of the mouth. resemble little bits of curdled milk. & can almost as easily be rubbed off. — There is reason to believe that they sometimes occupy the whole of the alimentary canal. It is probable that the

Symptoms of general disorder w. children sometimes have sd Aph. are owing to the Aph. affecting the stom. Aph. have occurred in children after improper food as bread milk & sugar given too hot. Children kept only on their natural food their mothers milk, hardly ever have Aph. — If to improper food be added bad air & dirtiness children will very readily get Aph. And on the other hand good air & cleanliness tend to prevent the disease. — Aph. are of pale milk & water color; & this is the best color. They grow yellowish before they fall off. Worst kind are of opaque white like lard; & then grow brown. — Taking them off either by gargles or otherwise is said to have a bad effect. In a few hours after they will be as bad as before, & probably worse. The same effect is produced by removing Aph. in adults. — The infl. is increased, & the Aph. assume worse appearance than before. — In Hectic the appearance of Aph. is generally a prelude to death. Few survive their appearance more than a week or two. Tho sometimes Pt. may survive their appearance much longer.

Idiopathic Aph. generally go off in a few days, tho they may continue a week or two. In Aph. connected w. general fev, the fev. & anxiety has been increased by removing them. Therefore they should be left to the course of the disease - If Aph. connected with costiveness in children Emol. glyst. may be given to keep body open. If stom. much loaded, slight emet. If acidity Magnesia, or rhub.. If Diarrhea, calcar. Alkal. may be given. In all cases where Aph. connected with other disease, attention must be given to primary disease - When G. supervenes on Aph. ordinary remedies of Wine & Bark must be administered.

Hemorrhagiæ -

H. depends partly on relaxation or even erosion of vessels, & on specific, or increased action of the vessels. It may occur with or without general disorder of Syst. In ordinary cases of Menst. there is no general affection of Syst. But at the time when the Menst. begins, there is generally affections of Syst. & sympt. of incr. determin. of blood as headach pain in Abdom. in loins, & general febrile sympt. The same in dysmenorrhœa - when the discharge takes place, the sym. of general disorder cease.

Spontan. Active Hemor. depends much on plethor. act. Hemor is not the accidental bursting of a blood vessel - but a state of increased action in the vessels approaching to that of infl. & all over the body. - Often there is quickening of pulse & fit of rigor, before Hemor. Thus in Epistaxis there may be shooting pain of head rigor, feverishness, & when blood flows then sympt. cease.

Menorrhagia the only natural hem. wh. depends on specific action of vessels. — The causes of Act. Hemor. are analogous to those which produce Infl. — Plethora by mere distention of vessels, may cause rupture in those not strongly supported as in nose, in Lungs, in Uterus. — But wh. pleth. there are generally other circumstances wh. cause determination to particular set of vessels — thus the peculiarity of constitution, or irregularity in distribution of blood vessels. This difference of structure is remarkable in the face. Some people have large plexus of blood vessels in cheeks, & thinly covered shown by the bright red — Others have fewer vessels & more thickly covered. The same diversity may take place in the internal vessels. — There are also different conditions of all the solids of the body. Some have strong firm solids, others lax & flaccid. There may also be weakness of a particular organ, as of the lungs.

7th. Many people have remarkable weakness in this organ, indicated by weakness of voice, aptness to catarrh &c — Deformity of thorax may tend to this state of Lungs from not leaving them sufficient room to play. Deformity of spine may cause contraction of thorax. Spine pushed in, so as to make thorax bend outward. Or there may be opposite state of thorax it may bend inwards & spine may jut out. These conditions of thorax give tendency to hemopt. for very obvious causes.

Some Hemor. occur at particular periods of life & hardly at any other period. Hence there is a connection between state of body at that period & these hemor. — Epistax. attacks chiefly the young, & seldom continues after manhood - 2 or 3 years before puberty, & not long after it, is the age of Epistax. To this succeeds Hemopt. which occurs chiefly from puberty to age of 35. And to Hemopt. succeeds Hemorrhois to the end of life. These are the only Hemorr. which seem to depend chiefly on a particular period of life - for Menorrhea is an hemorrh. sui generis. Haematuria depends chiefly on calculus or some other specific cause, not on any particular balance of constit. Menorrhagia also depends on specific cause as on the great relaxation of vessels of uterus in those who have born many children. —

In one respect these Hemorr. have an obvious connection with the progress of the body in growth & in decay. — The Head is first completely formed, & first ceases to grow. Hence the first permanent resistance to the ordinary course of blood distending the vessels & pushing them out so as to increase the size of the part, is in the head. When the vessels of part no longer yield to the propelling force the propelling force continuing the same, the probability is that some of the vessels may be burst especially those loosely cously situated such as those within the nostril, Os id, then as large plexus supported only by the loose mucous membrane or Memb. Schneid. — From speedy formation of head it is also probable that there is a great flow to it. — the growth of body most probably does not altogether depend on the impetus of the blood pushing out the vessels; but it is connected with it. At first the head is, in embryo larger than the rest of body - no limbs - then when head of certain size, limbs gradually protruded - after birth head very large in proportion to rest of body - this proportion gradually diminishes, as head acquires its full size, & rest of body approaches to its size - proportion in well formed person of head to body is about $\frac{1}{8}$ of size, or $\frac{1}{9}$. In some of ancient statues $\frac{1}{10}$ the littleness of head giving a degree of lightness to the whole figure, & the contrary when head large. When the head has come to its full size, so as to oppose a firm resistance to the impetus of blood upwards the rest of the body is more speedily increased. Then chiefly in length, & in many cases the limbs grow after head faster in proportion than trunk - so that boys of a certain age seem totally disproportioned the legs & arms being really too long for the trunk - When limbs have acquired their full length the trunk of body increases faster than before. And the whole body may have reached its full length while yet it has not come near its proper thickness. When muscles cease to be protruded in Length, they are then increased transversely, & the body grows faster than before in thickness. This is the more common progress - tho' it admits of very great varieties.

The rapid growth of particular parts of the body is connected with an increased flow of blood to that part - perhaps partly on this

74 principle the occurrence of hemopt. next in the order of hemor. after epistax. is to be explained. (see Cullen)

Another principle also must be taken into account. According to the experiments of Sir (Clifton Winterton

a The difference in strength & density between the Arteries & their corresponding veins, is found to bear different proportion one to the other, at different periods of life. The difference of this proportion is indeed very small; but as all his experiments gain the same result, we must allow that there is a difference; & this, in the continued operation of the circulating fluids, may have considerable effects.

In early life the venous system is strongest; & consequently gives the greatest resistance to the arteries pushing the blood into the veins. According to the uniform principle that those organs increase most in firmness & strength which are most exercised — provided the exercise be not so great as to weaken or destroy them, the arteries must therefore increase faster in density than the veins. Thus

This is found to be the case. Both arteries & veins increase in density & strength, but the arteries increase faster than the veins. In the progress of life the arterial system becomes nearly equal to the venous.

But as the venous system is more capacious than the arterial in the proportion of 5 to 2. It will happen that the blood is not distributed in equal proportions between the arteries & the veins. Supposing 28 ℔ of blood the veins will have 20 ℔ & the arteries only 8 ℔. — If the veins either less capacious, or stronger than this proportion, they will give a proportionally greater resistance to the reception of the blood from the arteries. This greater resistance will cause that a greater quantity than the just proportion of blood will remain in the arteries_ Hence Arterial Plethora. If the veins be either weaker, or the arteries stronger, the blood will be more easily impelled into veins - The veins will contain a greater quantity of blood, hence venous Plethora.

From the proportional strength of veins in Early life arterial pleth. most common. from the greater strength of art. in advanced life. Venous Pleth. most common. The difference of proportion between the arteries & veins at different periods of life is shewn in the change of complexion. the ruddy bloom of youth owing to arterial blood. the dark purple hue of cheeks in old people from venous blood. This is more observable in women than in men. both as it is shewn by the bloom of complexion, & by Menstrual discharge. The time when the arter. & ven. system are in proper balance is from 30 to 35. the prevalence of venous pleth. in advanced life, is shewn by dark red in cheeks, which also indicates the disposition to palsy or apopl. Epistaxis occurring in this case does not always prevent these two diseases.

Epistax. seems to depend greatly on the early growth of head. — When the blood has taken its determination downwards. that is after the age of Epistax. It is probable that any great pleth. should produce its effect chiefly on pul-monary System. This is illustrated by the con-nection between Hæmopt. & bad conform. Bad confor. of thorax must act nearly on the same principle with plethora. Both imply too great a straitening of lungs, consequent congestion of blood in them. This irritates the vessels & excites them to violent or irregular action. And as the vessels of the lungs are not so firmly supported as those of other parts of body they are more apt to give way.

Menstruation depends rather on another prin-ciple the change of the habit of the body induced by the evolution of the genitals. Thus castration in female, that is removing the ovaria

78 has the effect of putting a stop to the menses after they have begun- It makes the body less soft & flaccid, more muscular & firm, & brings it nearer to that of the male. It also makes the mammae disappear after they were formed. Castration has the opposite effect in males & brings them nearer to the shape & constitution of females- Menstruation therefore depends chiefly on evolution of genitals. However as it occurs at the time of arter. pleth. & ceases as venous pleth. prevails, there may also be a connection between Menstruation & arterial pleth. - - Tho there be these general principles wh. give tendency to Hemorr. yet the accidental topical condition of an organ may occasion Hemorr. from it. Thus costiv. may give occasion to Hemorrhois. in same way as to infl.

When Hemor. has appeared it leaves in

the vessels a degree of weakness, probably a degree of distention. by which they more readily admit of congestion, & consequently are more excited to extraordinary action. On this principle the proneness of Hemor. to return at distant intervals sometimes & sometimes at shorter periods may be explained. Indeed either Flux, or Hemor. or Spasm in any part, leaves a tendency to recurrence of same affection. — thus Epistax. has occurred monthly, or in spring & autumn, or only in spring, & this with very considerable regularity. Excessive flow of menses is also apt to become constitutional — so is abortion & that a one particular period of pregnancy which period being past there is less danger of abortion happening — When the vessels are extended & the blood forced into them to a greater degree than usual, they give way having been previously weakened; & the placenta & fetus are separated from the uterus.

Causes of Hemorrh. — External heat gives a stimulus to the system. it quickens the pulse

80 & makes it stronger - for this way heat may induce them. tho' not as Dr. says by rarefying the blood. - Hence cold one of the best applications to prevent or stop Hemor. But the effect of cold on them is not by condensing the blood, but by constricting the vessels. — Change of weight of Atmosphere — this visionary. People have ascended in Balloon till Barom. fell 9 inches yet no Hemorr. this is a much greater change of weight of atmosph. than ever happens on earth. descending into mines also has no effect in inducing Hemor. — Whatever increases the force of the circulation - thus violent exercise, even after much blood has been lost & Plethora completely removed, will renew Hemor. The effect of such violent exertion is seen in the flushing & swelling appear on & from it apoplexy palsy, or immediate death may be produced ~~by rupt.~~ Increase of the impetus of the blood by this means may cause

Menorrh. hemorrh. this more commonly Epistax. or Hemopt. the compression made by the muscles on the blood vessels, in violent exertion, may cause congestion & consequent Hemorrh. as whatever impedes the course of the blood in one set of vessels must increase the quantity thrown into others. Effect of straining in impeding the circulation may be seen by violent squeeze of hand stopping the pulse at the wrist.

Posture of body, may either induce or prevent Hemorr. In Menorrh. the horizontal posture is of utmost consequence. erect posture will increase the flow. Abortion may be prevented by horizontal posture- while going about would have caused abortion - same in Lochia. & in hemorrhoi. Epistax. relieved by erect posture, & induced by horizontal, & at least by stooping. P. had Epistax. brought on at any time by hanging down the head. Holding up one hand & down the other will shew the effect of posture. Erect post. relieves all congestions & determin. to the head

Violent emotions of mind by increasing the action of the heart & arteries may induce Hemor. Sylla the Dictator died of sudden rush of blood to the head from violent fit of anger. Epistaxis has been often induced by anger, Menorrhea also

Any violent action of particular parts of the system, as violent efforts of breathing, speaking singing blowing wind instrument &c have same effect, on very obvious principles. Speaking should be given up in Hemopt. & Phth.

On same principle Ligatures on any part of the body, as tight stock inducing Epistax. Men subject to Epistax should attend to this. Tightness about the trunk of the body tends to Hemopt. Partly from this cause so many young women fall a prey to consump. Tightness about trunk has also induced Menorrhagia.

Habitual weakness of any part of syst. or congestion there, gives rise to extraordinary action of vessels, & consequently to Hemor. — Cold may act on similar

principle by producing irregular determination of blood, for-
cing it into the internal vessels - if any portion of
them be already relaxed the congestion & increased
action will happen there. On this principle inter-
nal infl. produced by cold - Sudden hemoptysis may
be brought on by cold - hence the propriety of Phth
P. being kept from from cold wet, & fatigue. Menor.
has also been induced by cold - tho cold one of the
most powerful means also of stopping or preventing
Menorrhea.

It is proper in every case to cure Hemorrhagy.
If left to nature, the quantity may be too great for
the necessities of the System - Hence habit of plethora may
be formed, & excessive action of vessels. Thus the ves-
sels weakened & hemorr. will become habitual. If
Menorrhagia long continued the vessels of uterus are
weakened, Leucorrhea is induced, & the general health
is broken. The effect of hemorr. from lungs is
still worse. Tho it does not always lead to Phth,
yet we cannot in any particular case say that
it may not lead to Phth. Hemorrhoids may also

become very troublesome In Pleth. P. who have the tendency of palsy or apop. as transient fits of blindness, deafness, tinnitus, vertigo &c Hemorrh. has been of service by removing all these symp. And if the disorder occurred only in such cases Stahls doctrine would be perfectly just - But it often occurs in P. of very different cond. in Dyspept. P. in P. who have costiveness &c tho no pleth. It is very apt to increase, to give rise to fistula, & general bad health. -

On these accounts proper to stop Hemor. but not immediately by the use of astringents, but by regimen, air, exercise the disposition which leads to Hemorr. may be prevented with ease & safety.

The first step of cure to correct predisposition, by removing pleth. by avoiding every thing that may lead to irregular determin of blood, as violent exertion, heat, improper postures &c - In the diet, we need not limit the quantity but change the quality - using milk & vegetable diet, no fermented liquor, except perhaps small beer - no spirits however diluted. Attending to the kind of exercise no such exercise as heats the body - riding in Hemopt. better than walking in bad cases gestation in carriage. These means continued for a considerable time will cure almost any H. If milk gives pleth. which it will do if used too freely, as it is very nutritious, it may be mixed w. ½ Water. All food & drink should be taken cold. P. should be kept cool; even in Haemopt. the cool regimen in Haemopt. may be pushed pretty far. Heat in Haemopt. very improper. In some countries snow is applied to breast of Hemopt. P. - This may be thought rather rough, however we may wash the breast with cold water. We cold refrigerant drink, acids, Vitriol. Acid one of the best - order. In urgent case we must have recourse to other evacuations. Bleeding, in urgent Menorrhagia, & more still in Hemopt., altho P. lost much blood slowly, so as to remove Pleth., tho not stop the irregular action of vessels,) will often stop the discharge. The sudden loss of a pound of blood produces a much greater effect in stopping the vasc. action of vessels than a much greater quantity taken off slowly by the H.

Purging so as to have at least 2 motions a day. & continued for a considerable time. Purging gently by cooling purges is always safe & generally proper in Hemor. — When the discharge has ceased P. must continue exercise in moderation so as to promote the full distribution of the blood to the external parts, & keep up a proper perspir- but no violent exercise so as to produce heat.

Must avoid occasional causes heat & violent emotions of mind. Apply general antiph. regim. In violent Hem. must apply cool regim. rigorously. - sometimes must plunge extremities into cold water & keep them there for considerable time. Dr. F. had to submit to this after he was 70 years of age. Cold Styptic water merely. In Menor. this very useful - May be necessary to apply it to the uterus itself. Refrigerants - Nitre has been recommended - Acids better - vitriol. better than veget. acid: & best form of giving vitriol. acid is in Allum. P. may take a greater quant. of it in alum than in any other form - several drams of alum may be taken in a day, & this particularly useful in Menor. & Leucorrhea. has done good also in Hemopt. this the strongest stypt. that seems proper. Vitr. of copper & strong vitr. acid have been given in equal quant. but this too active & rough a medicine. Blisters may be kept in view. their effect in Hemopt analogous to their effect in Infl. they alter the determ. of the blood. Have relieved Epistax. &c. had resisted all other remedies. But tho in many cases they may succeed in others they have failed. May use blist. when unwilling to push blood letting far. particularly in Hemopt. Blisters should hardly be neglected they have stopped Hemopt for considerable time. Emet. has been employed in Hemopt. but with very little success. their operation too great. Emet. in nauseating doses also have done good. but if Plethoric state remains Emet. very dangerous remedies

88 It has been said that Emet. will cure incipient Phth. if frequently repeated at the beginning of the disease; but we have no information on this point w. can be relied on; & certainly this fact, if it be a fact, is a very extraordinary one. Vomiting has induced both Menorrhagia & Epistax - In all cases of H. it must therefore be a very precarious remedy. — Cold is certainly the most powerful external application in H. In urgent Uterine H. must often keep Pt. very cold - give cold drink, cold glysters for Hemorrhois washing anus w. cold water may also be of service. —

Ligatures w. compress veins of extremities, but not the arteries have been recommended - but there seems to be no foundation for the practice, unless from its effect on the imagination. Spontaneous stopping of H. has, in such cases, been mistaken for the effect of the remedy: & when H. excess from the greatness of discharge by inducing weakness may stop the flow.

Op. will sometimes stop Hemor. w. does not easily yield to other remedies - acts by giving rest or sleep & allaying irritation. In Hemopt. it also act by relieving cough— Op. chiefly useful in cases of Menorrhagia.

Permitting of Syncope has stopped H. when all other means have failed— but only to be tried in these cases. But as from this practice convulsions sometimes come on w. may be speedily fatal, this practice is dangerous. For producing syncope may make P. stand erect, which, if P. previously weakened, will speedily bring on fainting— or may bleed P. in erect posture when bleeding is allowable— But on the least appearance of convulsions the treat must be discontinued. Dr. G. tried it in Menorrhagia, but convulsions came on & were very troublesome— In Epistaxis it is not so dangerous as erect posture favorable to the stopping of Epist.— Many foolish remedies have been used, w. can operate only by exciting horror— as pulvis cranii w. is an article in old dispensatories. holding spider in the hand till it dies— It is possible that some of these may have produced some effect from their strongly impressing the imagination.—

Epistaxis

In violent cases Epistax. is preceded by pain in head, sense of weight, flushing of face, redness of eyes, dryness & itching of nostrils. the inside of the nostrils appears more florid than usual. These are all marks of increased flow to the head. But in common cases these sympt. do not precede Epis. the blood flows out in an instant without any previous warning. When the vessel gives way, these sympt. of increased determination to the head are generally relieved.

In many cases Epis. needs no remedy. But when it occurs in old P. it is apt to become profuse & dangerous. When it is very copious, & returns frequently in young P. it is also dangerous. The long continuance & frequent recurrence of Epis. wh. make it dangerous, depend in a great measure on the wound made by the first bursting of vessel, wh. is often difficult to heal, & does not soon become sufficiently strong.

Epist. either primary or sympt. In fevers it is sometimes critical. but when it does not seem critical it ought to be stopped. In fevers attended wh. great debility in Pneum. &c it is generally a bad omen — In Idiopathic epist. either in young or old there can be no objection against stopping the disease or preventing its recurrence. In urgent case sh. generally lose so much blood as to remove all danger from plethora therefore proper to stop it to prevent debility & habit of morbid congestion in the head.—

Epist. to be cured by means mentioned in treaty of hæmor. in general. Cold, spare diet, proper evacuations by bleeding, blistering, seaton in neck, purges, according to urgency of case are to be employed. In violent case cold water may be applied to the whole of the body, or extremities kept for some time in it. Or astringents as alum & water must be introduced into the nostril — Lint wet wh. alum & water may be introduced, or tent dipped into powder of alum. Aqua Styptica, or aqua cuprea vitr. composita tho these rather a rough practice & not generally admissible. Pressing nostril close will sometimes stop Epistax. this lect. done

92 by introducing dossil of lint into nostril; or accumulating in nostril the blood that has been poured out. When it clots, it necessarily stops the discharge. If blood gets down throat passing dossil of lint thro mouth into back part of nostril, & making it fast to another past into fore part, (as described by Bell) necessarily stops discharge. In this case should not be soon in removing clotted blood or bolstering, should not allow picking &c. After discharge stopt P. must take care by regimen & exercise to prevent pleth. & recurrence of Epist. — Dr. G. never met wh. but one woman who seemed to suffer from stopping of Epist. She was soon after attacked wh. Epilepsy.

Hemoptisis.

In slight cases of Hemopt. there is no pyrex. tho in urgent case there may be considerable pyrex. sometimes flushing & redness of face. By this & other Sympt. it may, in urgent cases, be perceived long before it breaks forth. The finest delicate blooming complexions are most subject to it. When urgent disease not only the flushing of cheeks gives warning of it, but there will also be pain weight heat of the breast - with some degree of difficult breathing. These symp. depend on congestion of blood in the lungs. Heat sometimes just precedes the spitting of blood; & may be from blood effused. Dyspn. does not always depend on congestion, but often on obstruction; from the tubercular state of the lungs we can easily account for all the symp. — Blood comes forth with itching of the throat - & this may proceed from the irritation being communicated. Or from blood already effused tickling the fauces. This tickling of the throat encourages P. to believe that the blood comes from the throat, wh. may be encouraged from motives of humanity, tho the Physician must take care not to deceive himself ed. this hope. After some hawking a mouthful of blood may be brought up this causes cough & brings off more. Sometimes the discharge is very scanty, so that in a month or six weeks

94 P. will not lose a pound of blood. The blood discharged generally remarkably florid - sometimes mixed with froth. Unless we see the blood it is difficult to determine whether the disease be Hæmopt. or Hæmatemesis.. Dr G. had one P. in whom he could not distinguish whether disease was hæmopt. or hæmatem. or both. To form a diagnosis we must attend to every possible circumstance of the disorder - to the constitution, skin, color, frame, heat of breast, itching of throat - to the cause. Hæmatemesis more commonly from suppressed menses - to the sex. Hæmatem. 9 times in women for once in men. If blood comes w. cough or hawking it is probably hæmopt. If w. sickness nausea, then reaching, & the blood when effused mixed with contents of stom. probably hæmatem. This diagnosis not always certain, as when blood comes from lungs w. much cough vomiting may ensue. & if from stom. w. violent vomiting, cough may occur.

Hæmopt. does not always lead to Phth. In this country Hæmopt. rather the consequence than the cause of Phth. - great Hæmopt. has gone off without Phth. following.

Hemopt. plethorica, & hemopt. vicaria, seem very nearly allied. The second species follows the suppression of usual evacuations, as of the menses. The quantity of blood lost in ordinary menstruation may be from ℥4 to ℥6. & when these stopped the system generally disordered so as to diminish the quant. of blood formed. Yet notwithstanding that on these accounts suppressed menses should not give pleth. Hemopt. often follows their suppression. Suppression of Epistaxis, of hemorrhois, drying up of ulcers, setons, suppression of perspiration costiveness have all given occasion to Hemopt., most probably from Plethora, w. indeed is the only account that can be given of the hemopt. in such cases.

Hemopt. violenta or from external violence as being wound &c not common for Phth. to follow this species unless constitution previously Phthisical. Even gun shot wound thro lungs often heals perfectly well & leaves no permanent bad effects. Hemopt. sometimes habitual for whole of long life with no bad effects from it - seems rather to have good effect by obviating plethora. A. Lady had hemopt. at time of menstruation, both her father & mother had been Phthisical, yet she recovered

96. But such instances occur very rarely.

Hæmopt. calculosa - calculi sometimes formed in lungs & have been spit up w. or without hæmopt. when no phth. tendency. Size of pretty large pin head but irregular. In lungs whitish calcareous matter like chalk & water has been found in lungs of scrofulous & phthi. P. calculi also have been formed in lungs of strong healthy people. Dr G. the father frequently spit up such calculi. In hæmopt. phth. calculi spit up gen. just as bad prognosis as in common phth. hæmopt. It has been said that people who inspire much dust as millers, subject to calculi in lungs, but this is by no means necessary to their formation. Hæmopt. from this cause must be treated by antiphlog. regimen as other hæmopt. — Hæmopt. catarrhalis from the violence of cough in catarrh - or infl. communicated to lungs - some P. have phth. from this cause - esp. those of phthi. constitution - others recover. Dropsical P. especially in Hydrothorax generally have hæmopt. & in such it is commonly the forerunner of death.

Hæmopt. Phthisica is much the most common form of the disease in this country, as well as the most dangerous. From the tubercular state of the lungs in Phth. the production of hemopt. is quite obvious. The ramifications of the blood vessels in the lungs are so numerous that it is difficult to conceive how any tubercle or wound can take place without destroying some of the pretty large ramifications of the vessels - yet we know from fact that considerable injuries may be done to the lungs without bringing on dangerous Hemorh. as in gunshot wounds &c. may heal without any ulceration - the difficulty is to account for the manner in which hemopt. does not occur in such cases, not for its occurrence.

Causes of Hemopt. mal conformation at before mentioned. Seems also to be connection between Hemopt delicate irritable texture of body, also between this & delicate quickness & vivacity of mind approaching to Genius. It has often been observed that those of the quickest parts most liable to be cut off by consumpt. These may be called predisposing causes. occasional were formerly enumerated in treating of Hemor. in general.

Pure Hemopt. attended with very little danger of sudden death from the quant. of blood effused. Unless in those who previously have ulceration in lungs, w. may produce sudden death by eating into large blood vessel. There is no immediate danger to be apprehended from pure hemopt. Hemopt. indeed accelerates very much the progress of Phth. when it occurs in Phth. on principles w. may easily be understood. weakness. Hemopt. violenta is not of much danger. It often stops of itself like Epistax. or is stopped by proper remedies in the course of a few days. But we must remember that the disease is not cured when the discharge is stopped – there is always danger of its recurrence.

General plan of cure in Hemopt. is same as in other Hemorrhages. If Hemopt. from plethora or congestion in the lungs bleeding is more proper than in almost any other hemorrhagy. Indeed bleeding is generally proper in Hemopt. unless we have reason to conclude the Phthisical state of the constitution. May be necessary to repeat bleeding two or 3 or 4 times in course of a week or two.

When Hemopt. attended wd pain heat, sense of weight or tightness in the breast, bleeding may remove these symp. — Blistering also to sternum breast or part where pain chiefly felt has generally a very good effect. — Cooling saline purges are also proper unless in Hemopt. Phth. In this case purging very improper, as it generally accelerates the colliquat. diar. by inducing hypocatharsis, & this even by the mildest purgat. as Sulphur. Vomit has done good yet a priori we should think it very hurtful, & it certainly a very doubtful remedy. Issue or seaton, pretty large one, in side may do good when other means fail. but only adviseable in these cases. P. must be kept on antiphl. regimen. very spare diet, no fermented liquor no animal food live on milk & vegetables: & but moderate quant. of milk too. This continued for considerable time after stopping discharge & recur to better diet by very slow & cautious degrees. —

100. P. must be kept cool. but cold cannot be applied so vigorously as in Erysipelas. Should not be much abed, but set up as much as he can. food & drink must all be taken cold. Cold drink of great moment. The ordinary heat of tea & coffee, tho these articles not heating, may give a very hurtful stimulus. therefore to be used only cold. Ice cream a very proper article.

Of internal astringents the best is vitriolic acid. & the best form of giving it is in alum. 5 to 10 gr pr doze, 4 or 5 times a day. In urgent case 20 or 30 gr. have been given for doze. Spir. vitr. Ten. better than Elix. Vitr. R. Spir. vitr. Ten. pt. 1. Syrup. Ros. Rub. vel si. syrup pt. 6. M. capes c. teaspoonful in cup of water, 2 to 6 times a day according to urgency of symp. In giving Vitr. acid must be mixed w. large proportion of mucilage this fortifies stom. & fauces against the acrimony of the Acid. — Nitrous acid has been employed tho not the best — Nitrous julep made of Nitre ℥j julep ℥vi. veget. acid ℥i gr 15 to doze. Both nitre & vitriol. acid have been given together. This makes aqua fortis in stom. But in guarded given may be harmless tho there seems no good reason for the combination. Mistura mucilaginosa P. can take four times the quant. of vitr. acid in this form, when there is enough of the mucilage, than can take in any other form.

P. must be very careful of the exercise he takes - in many cases while Hæmopt. continues P. must not speak, nor attempt to walk across the room. When begins to recover that is sometime after Hæmopt. has stopped should take moderate exercise - riding very good. There have been instances in which riding has stopped Hæmopt. but in general this hardly to be looked for. - Walking tends more to bring on Hæmopt. after it has stopped - tho moderate walking may be useful some time after - P. must be careful not to ride hard quiet easy paced horse - or as Dr. C. used to call it "a laugh sweet beast" sailing has done good, some P. have been completely cured by it - others have received no benefit. Generally the change of climate, as when P. sails for Hæmopt. or Phth. he generally sails to a better climate, may have done more than the sailing towards the cure. P. must take care of catching cold - both during Hæmopt & after it is removed -

Phthisis Pulmonalis

According to Dr C. "an expectoration of purulent matter w. hectic" — The disease is better defined by Emaciation & weakness of body — At the beginning it is often very difficult to distinguish Ph. at least the characters w. Dr C. gives of it not always discernible at the beginning. P. may decline in ~~breadth~~ strength or spirits for a year or even two before he gets into the state of perfectly marked Ph. May be very far gone before any expectoration takes place. With declining strength &c. there is often a sense of weight or tightness in the breast & a tendency to dyspnoea on exercise. Then Hectic occurs & the expectoration perhaps does not appear till hectic far advanced. Unless we take into view all circumstances of the disease the constitution & family of P. temperament — wasting, cough, spitting, dyspnoea, cause &c. we may mistake Ph. for catarrh & vice versa. taking in all the circumstances above w. appearance of face we can hardly fail to distinguish Phth. — Purulent expect. not easily distinguished from mucus — the chemical characters given by Dr C. are fallacious in as far as they mark chiefly a difference in degree, rather than in species. Mucus & pus may be mixed from blenorrhy of catarrh & Phth. generally taking all the circumstances, pain, tightness of breast, continuance of disease &c form better diagnostics than the appearance of matter spit up. Often however, especially in later stages of the disease the appearance of the matter is not to be mistaken. Pur. expect. may often be distinguished by the fetor wh. sometimes attends it. But P. may be without fetor to the last. P. have recovered too after fetid expectoration, & lived 30 years after. tho most of those who have fetid expectoration die within a few weeks.

Cough is distinguished by being first dry & short then wh. expector. along with both weakness & wasting, & hectic.

In first stage of Ph. there are varieties according to the cause from wh. it arises. as Haemopt. catarrh, pneum. Lues, &c Most commonly it arises from Tubercular state of the lungs; & is connected wh. scroph. taint. 9 tenths of Ph. P. in this country have the disease from this cause. It is probable also that Ph. wh. arises from S. pox, measles & other acute diseases depends on this scroph. taint previously existing in the constitution. considering the great number of ancestors every one has had, it is highly probable that one or other of them may have had a disease W.ʰ is so common. On this account Ph. from calculi, from Asthma, from Chlorosis may be supposed connected with Scroph. & tubercular state of the lungs. Yet from varieties in the disease, it may depend on various concurrent causes. From this view of Ph. as connected w.ᵈ Scroph. which is generally, if not universally true, there has been great error in applying the cure of Hemopt. to cases of Ph. treating it as infl. disease, with blisters seatons very low diet &c — This would be very improper in Scroph., as in Ophth. Tarsi &c & seems to be equally improper in Scroph. affection of Lungs. It deprives P. of his chance of living till good weather or change of climate might operate a cure. — Of the cure of Scroph. nothing is known but some of the juvantia & lædentia — know that cold wet weather is hurtful in Scroph. & we know the same in Ph. We know that whatever is good for general health is good for Scroph, & what is contrary to general health is hurtful — We know also that most of the same things have the same effect in Phth. as in Scroph. — In Ph. seems therefore best by supporting vis vitæ to keep Patient to wait the chance of change of weather or of climate.

Morton first paid particular attention to the connection between Scroph. & Phth. He says he had known more P. cure of Phth. from scrophula, than of any other kind. This is impossible if we take an equal number of P. who phthisical from scroph. & of those who have disease from other causes. Morton however recommends a more nourishing diet – as shell fish, wch contain much nourishment & are easily digested. In scroph. there is general laxity & delicacy of solids as in Phth. — Sydm.^s^ account of Phth. very bad, & his treatment no better as strong purging – his extravagant praise of riding on horseback in Phth. quite inexcusable calls it a specific for Phth. as certain as Merc. for Lues, or Bark for intermitt. Yet according to his own account $\frac{2}{9}$ of inhabitants of Britain die of Phth. that is at least from 40,000 to 50,000 – this perhaps too large but probably there are not less than 25000 that die annually of Phth. & these too the most delicate & amiable both in body & mind

The connection between purulent expectoration & Phth. established on the fullest experience. Yet purulent expector. may exist for very long time without almost any hectic. Indeed the hect. often bears no proportion to the other sympt. - It may be strongly marked wd. hardly any purulent expectoration. Hence it is probable that Hect. may begin from the irritation of the tubercles; & before any ulcers are formed. P. girl of 13 whose Parents were both Phth. she was posthumous child her father having died of consumpt. had delicate skin & frame such as rather indicates consump. habit. Last winter 1795, had now & then troublesome cough, hectic in the evenings wh. pulse sometimes from 100 to 120. great weakness & emaciation. yet she recovered without any expectoration, & has since been free from all complaints. Another of consumpt. Parents & const. had purulent expec. no hectic, & recovered - both will probably die of Phth. purulent expect. may go on for years without hect. Some kinds of purulency do not always give hect. as Cancer In last weeks of life of Ph. P. hectic has declined. P. has been Phthisical for 22 years & died of it at last. Queen P has been Phthi. from youth 22 years to 71 years of age & died of it. Pur. matter may be formed in trachea or from catarrh, yet no Ph. hect. may supervene. Catarrh of this kind declines soon while Ph. increases. Ulceration of Lungs may constitute disease without hect. Hect. may also occur from other causes than suppuration as from Diabetes - from nursing too long, from great hemorrhagy or any such debilitating circumstances.

Hectic (Dr Cullen for history of) two exacerbations a day. tho generally not observable - the morning or rather noon exacerbation often not to be traced, tho generally the evening one very remarkable. yet instances have occurred in wh. the morning exacerb. was more distinctly marked than the evenings. 1 P. had pulse 30 slower in evening sometimes than in the morning. 1 P. who had both very distinct, the morning parox. postponed & the evening anticipated till they came to coincide.

Generally the Hect. is characterized by Evening exacerbation. From 3 to 6 in the afternoon, P. feels chilly, rigor, shivering, frequent small pulse, heat succeeds, about 3 or later in morning the parox. terminates in a sweat in $\frac{9}{10}$ of instances sweat only on head neck & breast, or ~~at~~ most on trunk of the body - tho sometimes it is universal. Sometimes we may see P. chilly in the afternoon for months before regular Hh. & hectic come on.

The evening exacerb. may depend partly on diurnal revolution of constitution, & accumulation of irritation thro the day. -

on accession of exacerbation P. may feel chilly when to another person the skin feels preternaturally warm. Sometimes the febrile state aggravated by taking food. P. doing well has had strong exacerbation of all the sympt. from taking a full meal. Food therefore should be cautiously taken. This however not universal. The pulse is indeed generally quickened by food especially in young P. & P. of peculiarly irritable habit. When Ph. P. have this constitution Hect. will be much aggravated by taking food. — From urine nothing peculiar can be determined. — Sweat sometimes does not occur till Hect. far advanced. Tho' most commonly appear soon after Hect. has assumed a regular form. Sweat may & should be checked, or at least diminished, by guarding P. from too much heat. Sweat from being small comes to be very great, if not moderated. Sweat & diarr. sometimes alternate. by checking one the other appears. P. have recovered after both these symptoms, & after they alternated. the was well 5 years after & probably is so now.

The appetite often continues remarkably good even after the [illegible] very considerable. Appetite may even be keen, & digestion go on very well notwithstanding the febrile heat, debility, frequency of pulse &c, which shews that stom. hardly affected by the febrile disorder This should be attended to lest it bring on pleth. & consequent Hemopt. wᶜʰ will hasten the fatal termin.

The tongue is generally very clean & red, in hect. This marked sympt. is contrary to usual course of fever. Then it grows tender & aphthous - the soreness communicated down throat - There is little thirst, the mouth moist unless the use of opiates produce thirst.

The Eye changes the red vessels of the adnata disappear, & the whole becomes of a pearly whiteness. The change of countenance is very remarkable at different times of the day In the morning it is pale and ghastly. But as heat comes on in evening face flushes & assumes an uncommon brightness & elegance of complexion. The cheeks very bright red often only a circumscribed red spot, tho sometimes a more generally diffused redness. This change of countenance is sometimes the first sympt. of Ph. that can be observed.

The body at first is generally costive from ~~suppression~~ ~~of~~ perspiration being too great perhaps. But after it has continued sometime colliq. Diar, along w. the sweat almost always comes on. This sympt. may generally be checked or stopped, but only for a time - it soon returns. few have recovered after it. P. may live a month or two after it, but generally not more than a week or two. Diar. sometimes comes on very gradually - in many cases it is attended w. remarkable fetor. The Col. Diar. has been attributed to a general putrefaction of the humors. fetor may give countenance to this supposition. fetor sometimes so remarkable that P. very sensible of its loathsomeness. P. has recovered after this fetor has come on - But no certain evidence of this general putrescency of humor. nor to wt. degree it may exist in living body. Som P. instead of coll. Diar. have great pain in abdom. w. increased on pressure, & costiveness at the same time. P. of this kind had protuberances of abdom. covered w. pustules like small pox at their height. This was probably a scrophulous affection.

Along with this sympt. there is remarkable debility.

the strongest healthiest men will be brought in two or three months to childish weakness. so that they cannot push out nor draw in their legs in bed, nor, after the body turned by assistants, turn their head on pillow. Voice alters from debility the clear voice lost. the tongue faulters, the speech becomes inarticulate. the effort of speaking becomes very painful. it heats & fatigues the P.

With this there is very great wasting of the flesh. The whole fat, & much of the muscular substance is absorbed & lost. You cannot perceive the swell of the muscles. The emaciation goes farther in Ph. than in any other disease, unless, perhaps in some cases of anasarca. P. may be reduced to $\frac{1}{3}$ of usual weight. This a most distressing sympt. as often the bones cut thro the skin, about the capit. femoris the spine of ilium, the shoulders, the spine the ear. Often P. can lie only on one side, & that side has then the skin about the ear excoriated. It has sometimes happened that those who sweat least most wasted. the limbs on w.ch sweat did not appear become remarkably dry & scaly. The hair often falls off the nails become crooked - from want of nourishment.

Often there is a degree of anasarcous swelling in the feet, which may rise to the thighs, or even higher.

P. pregnant woman in Ph. well marked had anasarcous swelling of lower extremities. even the abdomen was so much swelled as to make her think herself with child of twins. Dr. C. thought she might live to bear her child & die a few days, or perhaps only a few hours after. yet she recovered, nursed her child, had great flow of milk, & the anasarc. swelling went off w. remarkable flow of urine. she was perfectly well for a year or two, & afterwards taking to keep a green stall on street, that is exposing herself much to cold & wet, her Ph. complaint returned & proved fatal. Oedema hardly ever goes off after it appears & generally P. dies a very short time after. anasarca in this case is from failure of vis vitae & languid circulation in extremities.

There is seldom head ache or delir. connected with Hect: P. often enjoy their full faculties, & are remarkably cheerful & lively in company while Hect. very strong, & this may continue for a very considerable time. There are ~~many~~ instances of P. composing poems &c in their best style while far gone in consumpt. West, in Grey's letters, School master near Kinross ~~who~~ published a volume of poems, of w. the best is an elegy on his own situation while he was dying of consumption. In the last stage delir. sometimes occurs, & P. hardly ever live more than 2 or 3 days after. Del. has however abated after it had continued two days, & P. has lived for 12 days after - this very rare. - Some P. mark anxiously the progress of their own disorder, & are much alarmed about themselves. - Sometimes sight fails before death a short time; or there occurs a confusion of sight.

It is difficult to account for Hect. Dr C. says it is from the acrimony of the purulent matter taken up. This is unsatisfactory for there certainly cases in w. hect. occurs without any suspicion of suppur. Generally indeed any great sup. wherever seated even caries of bones, produces Hect. In suppur. from wounded limb, the hect. has ceased on taking off the limb. a case is also described in which Hect. was relieved by taking up carefully the pus w. formed on large abscess. - These instances lead us to infer the strong connection between suppur. & Hect. & suppur. of Lungs is generally attended w. more strongly marked hect. than suppur. in any other organ. But on other hand Diabetes has given hect. strongly marked. of 16 P. w. Dr C. had w. Diab. most had hect. connected w. heat, debility, emaciation, sweat, oedema. Great loss of blood has also given

Hect. P. lad of 14 in fev. had pretty strong purge, Rhub. & calom. given, w.h brought on great Hypercatharsis- In course of purging blood vessel gave way. & great Quant. several pounds of blood were lost. the discharge continued for about 12 or 14 days. P. was brought to extreme debility Hect. formed w.h evident evening exacerb. emaciation & he recovered. from his recovery perfectly it is not probable that suppur. was formed in the intestines. Great flow of milk long continued in weak women has induced strongly marked Hect. P. strong healthy woman from nursing a large child for 15 months had very distinctly marked Hect. induced- On giving up nursing she recovered immediately, & no sympt. of Ph. remained.

It is prob. that Hect. comes on before sup. of Lungs, from the tubercular obstructions even before they inflame; or at least before they have the pain w.h is character. of infl. - Hect. may be regarded in some measure as aggravation of the natural exacerbation of pulse in afternoon. Said by Dr Beddoes to depend on increased absorption of Oxygene from the air this is not well support. as Hect. happens from the sup. than that of lungs; & in this case there is no ground to suppose increased absorption of Oxygene. This theory founded on this — that pregnant women do not die of Ph. the progress of the disease is arrested by pregnancy. No provision is made for oxygenation of the childs blood in uterus except thro' the placenta, therefore it must take off part of the oxygene from the mother. But the oxygenation of the mothers blood is rather diminished than increased by pregnancy, from the lungs having less play. Therefore diminishing oxygene of blood arrests the progress of Ph. But the good effect of pregnancy in Ph. may depend on other circumstances attending that state — on the change in the determination of the blood w. must lessen the morbid action of the vessels of the Lungs. Besides if pregnancy diminished much the quant. of oxygene, Pregnant women should get into opposite state, that of Scurvy w.h he supposes to depend on too little oxygene, or too much azote in blood. But this is not the case, as many women, perhaps most, have the

Opposite appearance to scorbut. during pregnancy. & scurvy certainly does not appear to have the least connection w.t pregnancy, tho according to this theory all pregn. women should be scorb. to a certain degree. You can generally distinguish suppressed menses from the natural cause Pregnancy, & that from any morbid cause by the good complexion of women in former case, & the pale or dark complexion in the other.

Phth. generally proceeds from tubercles in the Lungs. It rarely happens from other inflam. diseases, as Catarrh, Pneum. &c unless the tuberc. state, exists, or at least a predisposition to it from scroph. On the last supposition several diseases may give occasion to the formation of Tub. as Asthma, Cold* applied to body or Cold applied to body has produced external scroph. swellings; & on same principle it may give scroph. swellings in Lungs. P. Girl of 12 or 13, on being much out to see the illumin. on the Kings recovery in 1789, (she was of scroph. habit) had external scroph. tumors produced in the neck from it, almost immediately. Had she been 5 or 6 years older she would probably have had tubercular state of the lungs brought on.

Ph. has been by many considered as contagious. This opinion is still universally held in Spain tho' it is beginning to wear out in Italy, where it also prevailed. Several people here have the same opinions & give as examples wives catching disease from their husbands & vice versa. But there is no good evidence for this opinion. Many wives do not catch it from their husbands who die in it; & it is probable that those who catch it are of previously scroph. habit. in many cases this can be distinctly traced; & when scroph. in constitution it is very probable that it may be made to appear in the lungs by the fatigue night watching, cold & uneasiness which people who attend their friends in this lingering disorder are necessarily exposed to. As to the opinion that one of a family may catch it from another this seems totally groundless. The obvious account of it is that all have the same tendency in constitution: several individuals of the same family generally get consump. who cannot get it from one another as they may in in distant countries at the time. Scroph. from wh. Ph. generally proceeds is not contagious. One use however may be made of this opinion; viz. to make young people avoid exposing themselves to the disease by attending too much on their friends who have got it, & thus weakening their constitution - wh. may tend to make Tuberc. state begin when by proper attention it might have been avoided.

History of the Disease - Dr C's history of Ph. extremely accurate. - Seldom appears before puberty & from that to 40. External scroph. much earlier, from 3 or 4 years to 14. Sometimes extern. scroph. appears earlier, at a few months - but most commonly from 7 or 8: & goes off about the age of puberty. Some P. have scroph. later from 20 to 35 years. P. had tubercles in neck at 62, & again at 74. No account can be given why the scroph. affection is apt to fall on the lungs at the time of the external affection ceasing. Some children pretty young, as at 8 or 9 have had exquisitely marked Ph. One P. died of it at 11. But these instances very rare.

The beginning of the disease is marked by slight short dry cough In this stage it is of the utmost importance to attend to the disease with a view to avoid the lædentia, & employ the juvantia. At this period P. may be cured, if it be at all possible, as by sending him to w. climate. Afterwards it will generally be too late. When P. have dreadful apprehensions they are generally in little or no danger on the contrary when they think they are in no danger, that they have only a triffling cough which they wish to get quit of they are generally in great danger.— The cough gradually grows worse, w. a hollow sound quite different from that of catarrh. There is at some time a degree of languor & indolence, as a disposition to lie long abed in the morning.— This sometimes precedes the cough & may continue for years before any exquisite sympt. of Ph. The P. get an aptness to catch cold, from gradual weakening of const. & topical debility of lungs. The breathing becomes easily hurried on taking exercise as on going quickly up stairs. A degree of dyspnœa comes on. The tuberc. pressing the blood of the lungs ~~mak~~ the blood passes with difficully thro' lungs - this excites action of heart & quickens pulse; ~~& gradually rapid~~ this renders respiration more difficult.

In many cases the tubercles may advance slowly, - this state may continue for years - same as in Scroph. tumors of external parts. On catching cold, cough becomes worse, & it is aggravated on going to bed. The cold of the sheets irritating the sympt. The sympt. now do not go off - & the P's attention is more strongly directed to this situation - especially when the aggravation of sympt. happens in Summer. Hence the observation that a Summer cold is more obstinate than one in winter - this is not true with regard to pure catarrh, but generally the catarrhal symp. wh. prove troublesome in Summer are connected with Ph. Ph. cough is distinguished from catarrhal by the former being dry at first. Catarr. cough attended wt expectoration first of thin, then of thicker mucus. There may also be mucous expect. w. Ph. cough, from catarrh being combined w. it - In the morning the cough & expectoration worse - because in this stage the P. sleeps during night; & suspends the expect. there is therefore more matter collected in the lungs in the morning than at other time.

When one or other of tubercs. burst the expectoration becomes mixed wh. pus; or almost all purulent. The change from mucus to pus is generally gradual. Greenish appearance of expect. is not common; but after it becomes brownish, or more or less slightly tinged wh. blood.

In women menses generally cease, sooner or later in the disease. Some menst. regularly to very near their death; but mens. generally quite obstructed for considerable time - perhaps a year or even more. Women commonly suppose Ph. from obstructed menses; & indeed all other complaints wh. they have when obstructed. More commonly, almost always, amenorrhea is the consequence not the cause of Ph. Sometimes amen. suddenly comes on - sometimes very gradually during a considerable time, & complete amen. for 6 or 8 months before death.

Sometimes the pulse is not much affected for several months, while expect. exhaustion, emaciation, difficulty of breathing & all the other bad symp. go on to an alarming degree. In other cases frequency of pulse gets to a great degree before many other bad symp. occur. We must not therefore depend on slowness of pulse as indicating a moderate degree of Ph. False sometimes above 150 in Hect. tho commonly from 120 to 136. This degree of quickness may continue for several months.

When the Tuberc. advance to inflam, there is generally pain sometimes under stern. sometimes in side. The pain is sometimes inconsiderable. rather a sort of tightness as if P. bound round breast - or an uneasiness in lying in one posture rather than in another. Ph. P. generally can lie on one side easier than on another, change of posture sometimes brings on cough. While infl. only of Tuberc. in parenchyma of lungs pain less - but it may spread to the membrane, & pain then becomes more acute. That Infl. spreads to membr. is shewn by the adhesions wh. almost always found in Ph. P. Often P. can specify point where pain seated, & from wh. expect. proceeds. P. may hear a rattling or gurgling in breast at ulcerated part - others may also hear it by putting ear close to the part affected. Sometimes only one part of lungs ulcerated. sometimes both sides. When P. has dyspnoea should make him try full inspiration - If the difficulty of breathing proceed only from tightness in thorax, we may conclude it to be from obstruction - But if it be attended wh. a sharp pain wh. stops the breathing we may conclude that infl. is present.

In the advanced stage of the disease Hæmopt. to some degree generally occurs. — These Sympt. sometimes continue very long before they prove fatal, & in various degrees of violence. P. worse in winter & gets better in summer; & at last dies in the end of winter or beginning of spring says Dr C; But P. may die of Ph. at all seasons — even in autumn when may be supposed to have derived full benefit from the mild weather of summer. This shews the folly of sending P. to warm climates in advanced stage of disease, when cure cannot be looked for; & the fatigue of the journey can only tend to hasten the fatal termin. Generally ordering P. to w. climate may be considered as one of those medicines wh. can do no good in certain circumstances; & therefore should not subj. P. to expense of them without any prospect of benefit. — The alleviation of Ph. Symp. in summer analogous to wh. happens in external scrofula, wh. is also relieved by warm summer weather & made worse by winter.

Prognosis, generally bad, but the extreme danger of Ph. has been overrated. Many P. have recovered from Ph. very considerably advanced, who had it by hered. taint. Therefore it is never superfluous to employ all the means in our power. Little can indeed be done by medicine, but a great deal may be done, in the beginning of the disease, by regimen. By care & attention many P. have made temporary recoveries for a year or two, & by proper attention such recoveries might have been made permanent.

If Ph. supervenes on from Haemopt. it is generally more favorable than that from tuberc. Ph. from Pneum. wh. is very rare tho', may also be cured, & sometimes with ease & in short time, if P. of sound constitution. Ph. from Tuberc. destruction more difficultly cured, especially if from family disposition, tho even this has been recovered, & after P. had been reduced to very great weakness so that could neither walk nor stand but was obliged to be carried on ship board in a bed. The particular prognos. depends on the period of the disease, & degree of sympt. If debility very great legs swelled body wasted &c little chance of a recovery - In earlier stage of disease warm climate, & regimen may do a great deal.

Dr C. mentions Mania supervening on Ph. & Ph. disappearing. This difficult to account for. In

Mania the effect of various powers, as cold &c on the body is much less than when in health. Pregnancy stops progress of Ph. The flow to uterus in Preg. & to mammae in nursing may diminish the morbid action of vessels of the Lungs. Some Women have lived many years in consequence of a succession of pregnancies

Method of Cure — Not much can be done by medicines, Ph. may be reckoned incurable by Med. yet known. But by proper attention to preventia & sedentia P. may recover who otherwise might have died. Ph. is not on a footing with Aneurism of Aorta, or ossification of valves wh. are entirely incurable. We only do not know how to cure it - medicines may be found out wh. will answer this intention - Mode of cure must be different according to circumstances of the disease. In Haemopt. threatening Ph. P. must persevere for a year or two in the means of preventing Haemopt. It is only in Ph. connected wh. Haemopt. & Plethoric state that very low diet, & evacuations are, admissible, - they must be persevered in while plethoric state continues, & care must be taken to prevent its recurrence. — In Ph. from Asthma nothing peculiar can be done but employing the means of preventing Asthma, wh. will be afterwards treated of. In the common Tuberc. Ph. the indications are to discuss the tubercles, or prevent them from coming to ulceration. These objects are extremely difficult, most commonly impracticable in the present state of medicine.

In the very beginning of the disease, & when there is a considerable degree of infl. diath. & tendency to active infl. indicated by acute pains the antiphlogistic regimen in a moderate degree proper, gentle evacuations by bleeding may be necessary, & very mild purgat. Low diet also to diminish the action of heart & arteries, & obviate pleth. But this mode of treatment is by no means universally applicable even in the beginning. Ph. is a disease of debility rather than of infl. nature. Many P. who were getting into very dangerous situation under very spare regimen, have recovered with a more nourishing diet. P. who under spare regimen was supposed past all hopes took a desire for some animal food — in wh. she was indulged — first oysters then other kinds of animal food as she wished were allowed her & she recovered contrary to all expectation &c.

has met with several instances of the same kind. Pure milk & farinacea too spare for people who have been used to live on Anim. food, & fermented liquors - Too much milk might also do hurt by inducing pleth. state. P. must beware of every approximation to excess in food or drink - but generally, when no marked symp. of infl. diath. moderately nourishing food may be allowed. In most cases evacuations may be ~~admitted~~ omitted unless when strong infl. symp. such as to give reason to suspect Pneumon. body to be kept regular by regularity of diet, & kind of food.

Several medicines have been recommended for discussing the Tuberc. Barytes Muriata, has sometimes done good in external scroph. & may possibly be of use in some instances of Ph. Tuberc. It is however of doubtful effect. Some instances, not many, occur of P. growing better under the use of it, even in the unfavorable season but this might have happened from the care & attention to the situation of P. in the ordinary course of the disease, & without the aid of the Barytes.

Cicuta has also been of use in some bad ulcers & in some cases of external scroph. On this presumption it has been used in Ph. Tuberc. - Powder of leaves freshly gathered & dried, better than the extract. gr v or gr x at night,

& half that quant. in morning may be begun &c. & quantity gradually increased to perhaps double of the following comp. ℞ pulv. cicut. pts IV. gum arab. pts I aqua bull. q.s. ut massam faciend. This will tend to keep body open. Tho it must be considered rather as a Placebo than as an active remedy. Merc. as a discutient aggravates the disease. & probably in Ph. syphilitica the disease is induced by the quant. of Merc. rather than by the Lues. Ph. syphilitica has occurred & yielded like other venereal symp. to merc. But such cases very rare.

To retard or prevent the progress to infl. & suppur. — the inflam. diath. when it exists must be removed — But the chief object is to preserve the P. from the causes which tend to induce the disease or aggravate it. In the very beginning of the disease P. should be sent, in end of summer, to warm climate where this is practicable. In the advanced period of the disease this can have little chance of doing good. When P. cannot be sent to w. clim. he should take great care to guard himself against the impressions of cold — by wearing flannel next the skin, warm under stockings, thick soled shoes, by taking care never to get wet feet, or by changing his clothes immediately on getting wet. He must avoid all violent exercise, but take gentle exercise as in Haemopt. He must avoid every thing that might give irritation to the Lungs, as loud speaking, or indeed much speaking tho not loud - singing, playing on wind instrument - He must avoid every thing that might hurry his breathing or quicken the circulation. If Symp. appear to be getting worse P. must confine himself to house, especially in bad weather. This proper in the slightest cases, if it can be done while the cold & damp weather of winter continues. In good weather gentle exercise as riding an easy horse, wh. is the best of all exercises, when weather not so favorable going in a carriage - In very bad weather P. must not go out at all. Sailing may also do good as a gentle exercise - Swinging has been recommended - In some cases it has brought down pulse 20 or 30 In other cases it has quickened it - Swinging cannot be supposed to have any other effect than as gentle exercise.

More stress than necessary has been laid on air in Ph. Warm dry air is the best - cold & moist the worst for Ph. Patients. In England Clifton Hill, near Bristol may be the best air for Ph. In the west of England the climate much milder than w.d us. Myrtles grow there in the hedges here only in houses. West wind more prevalent east wind much less frequent there than here. Hence when P. cannot go to warmer climate he may derive benefit ~~from~~ spending the winter in south west of England. South of France better Montpelier reckoned the best situation in France for Ph. Madeira the best climate in the world for Ph. from the stationary weather, w.h never exceeds 76° in heat nor falls below 57° - But it is inconvenient for exercise, being hilly there are hardly any roads tho P. may take exercise by riding asses or mules. Lisbon is not quite so good as Madeira, but the winter is very mild there. In Italy the winter is generally very short, but sometimes there may be pretty smart cold, & the houses are not provided against it - same w.h Lisbon. The Romans used to send their Ph. P. to Egypt. P. should not spend the summer in so. climates. Heat not good for Ph. Hence common & proper for Ph. P. to spend the winter in Italy & the summer in Switzerland. If there be only threatening of the disease, P. may derive benefit from taking voyage to W. Indies in autumn, both the avoiding one of our winters, & the two voyages may have great effect. When none of these could be done P. has recovered by being confined during winter to house in begin. of disease. Miss R—s on the first sympt. of Ph. was confined to house for 6 months & the sympt. disappeared for two years. afterwards they returned & proved fatal.

Asses Milk & Goat whey are commonly recommended as remedies. The first is a light nourishing article of food. it can have no other effect as not a Medicine. Goat whey on same footing to some P. it is gently aperient. But the benefit from it is owing to the gentle exercise & summer weather. But as People have great faith in these articles it is always proper to order them. they can do no harm. A vast number of remedies have been recommended as Balsams &c &c But they are of no consequence whatever. (V. Swediaur's formulary of Medicine in his appendix) Peruvian bark does no good in Ph. Bleeding is on the same footing, unless when violent pain indicates great degree of infl. In this case it may act as in ordinary cases of internal infl. The same may be said of issues & setons when the infl. not great they rather do harm by inducing debility.

Acids have done considerable service tho their use contrary to the theory of disease coming from Oxygen. Perhaps all kinds acid good tho chiefly veget. & after it the mineral useful both as refriger. & astringent, many P. feel themselves much relieved by acids, & acido dulcis fruits. A young woman for 3 months used very great quant. of Lemons she was supposed past all hopes of cure — yet she recovered. In one day she is said to have sucked 3 dozen of Lemons she was D. of D. G. the father. she lived 12 or 14 years after. — Emet. have bad effect, unless very great oppression of stom. they do not increase hemopt. but they accelerate debility.

In advanced state of the disease we can only palliate the sympt. Opiates the best remedy for this purpose. they relieve irritation, cough, & diar. & procure sleep. — For cough mucilaginous matters may be employed

Gum arab. Rad. alth. &c & they should be acidulated.
For Diar. Op. mixed w. astringent Elect. Gum
kino ʒj Elect. to ℥ij or ℥iij water 2 or 3 spoonfuls
of this a day a spoonful after each stool w. laud.
g. s. in each. at night may add 30 40 or more
gutts laud. This quite consistent w. acido dulces
fruits as even the most laxat. fruits as gooseberrys
grapes &c do not increase but rather tend to
stop the diarr. Vitriol. acid rather increases
diar. therefore not to be used when diar.
present. — If diar. connected w. acidity some
of the cretaceous or testaceous articles may do good.
It is impossible to relieve diar. by cathart. to carry
off the irritating matter even the mildest cathart.
increase diar. when present, & tend to bring it
on when it has not yet occurred. Therefore
If any degree of costiveness milk & farinaceous diet,
w. a little light anim. food; & sometimes a small
proportion of fermented liquors, fruits as spinnage, turnips, boiled apples which should be
employed this whole disease will probably soon
remove it provided this symp. is only at beginning
& if food not sufficient to remove it mild Elect. or very

mildest cathart. & that only at the very beginning. In cases where ops. have given head ache, sickness &c. so that P. could not take them relief has been given to cough watchfulness by P. taking a glass of mild ale at bed time. — The aggravation of cough on change of posture arises from some of pus getting out by its own weight, & irritating the lungs. ——

Hemorrhois.

Sometimes connected with disordered state of the system, as is indicated by pain or weight in head, pain in back or loins &c. but in 9 cases out of 10 it is merely a topical affection. Sometimes hemor. connected w. disorder of stom. most likely from gen. pleth. dazzling of eyes & other sympt. of determin. to the head may precede flow. tho generally not. Hemorrhois depends on topic. pleth or top. affections more frequently than any other hemorrhagy. Sometimes Hemorrhois is accompanied w. tumors, & sometimes not. The tumors may discharge blood; or only serum. These are differences in degree only, not in kind. The tumors sometimes become a fungous substance, wh. cannot be made to subside by opening they give but very little blood when opened in this case, & can only be removed by surgical operation.

Tumors sometimes get to great size as large as a Goose Egg. They are sometimes varicose veins - not always nor most commonly generally swelling of cellular membrane from effused blood but may wh. this be also varicose veins. They may lead to sinuous ulcerations or fistulæ; this should always be attended to in practice - they pressing on neck of bladder may induce degree of strangury.

Hemorrhois sometimes connected w. hemorrhagic affect general infl. diathe. & Pyrexia. Before flow may be itching of anus then pain & very violent pain tho often there is no pain. The discharge is generally only at stool in the beginning but may happen at any time may be continued w.out intermission & for pretty long period. Sometimes return at pretty regul. periods & short periods as to resemble menses but more commonly at longer intervals as 6 weeks or from that to a year. Hemorrhagis chiefly troublesome and dangerous in the decline of life. then most apt to become excessive. 80 or 90 lb blood have been said to be discharged by a P. in course of few months. In old P. most dangerous to stop it without proper precaution. 2 P. had it to very great degree old full livers, plethor. In one tend. to Apoplexy used to be comatose the Hemorrhois seemed to be salutary in both. P. had no bad consequences from the great flow. But this is not to be generally looked for. In many the discharge produces great debility in some it has seemed to lay the foundation of dropsy or cachexy. Hence it is always proper to cure Hemorr. tho not by the use of astringents applied immediately to stop the flow.

Some P. so subject to H. that they have it induced by sitting too much in the erect posture. Or by travelling in a carriage, w. acts both by the posture & by inducing costiveness. Drinking mild ale will often be sufficient to obviate costiveness in travelling. if it is not sufficient some gentle purge must be used to keep

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the body open. Many P. can hardly take any purgat. without inducing Hemorrhois. Aloes has most effect in inducing H. by stimulating rectum & sometimes gives violent pain when it does not produce H.

Pregnancy the most common cause of it in women, few who have born many children are entirely free from H. & after child bearing once Hemorrh. has ceased — the predisposing causes are the same w.th those of other Hemorrhages viz. every thing that tends to general pleth.

The cure is to be accomplished by obviating general pleth & avoiding the causes of topical affection. Gentle evacuations by stool — vegetable diet to keep body open & prevent plethoric state. Of laxat. the milder are most proper & those that give least stim. to lower intestines: elect. senna crem. tart. Sulphur, magnesia, chryst. of tart. w.th magn. [illegible] quickly Sulphur the mildest laxat. & is enough as laxat. It will generally succeed. P. who will resist jalap in considerable quantity may often be moved easily by sulphur. — Mild malt liquor hard malt liquor has a contrary effect. Laxat. diet as spinage, cauliflower, boiled apples, boiled turnips &

If the discharge be urgent, & accomp. w. much hemorrhage. effort. & febrile symp. Bleeding may be necessary, & all the means of stopping other hemorrhages. But generally keeping P. cool, in horizontal posture, & avoiding every thing that might tend to irritate diseased parts, or system will be sufficient, to moderate & stop flow. Glysters might be substituted for liquid. but often pipe cannot be introduced for the topical pain as expedient pipe may be covered with intestine of a new killed fowl. — P. should take no violent exercise, for some time after disorder, & none at all while disease continues violent. — When the tumors bleed the pain is generally relieved. hence often proper to open the tumors leeches the best way of doing this.

To stop the bleeding & discuss the tumors topical astringents may be applied - as Decoction of oak bark w. alum. galls powdered, or powder of these made into ointment, or Solution of alum in cold water. Sacch. Sat. may also be applied, it is one of the best extern. applications. Cold topically, washing parts w. cold water frequently. Cold Bath has been useful when Hemorrhois had lasted pretty long - so cold glyster when can be used

When pain ensue from tumors, must open them - emollient poultices or foments may have bad effects, by tending to suppur. Op. both topically & generally may be necessary. If taken in time some of these means will probably soon succeed in removing the disease; & attention afterwards to avoid plethora, to prevent costiveness, or ~~[illegible]~~ strangulation of the gut will generally prevent its return. When the bleeding piles only, without tumor or pain same astringents may be applied in glysters, & same general plan of prevention & cure.

When the tumors have become hard & fungous no good can be expected from medicines. The tumors must then be removed - sometimes this is very easy the neck of the tumor being small, a thread passed round it will easily make it fall off - when tumor has broader base passing a needle thro it w. thread & tying it will remove it in a few days —— these means too rough except in bad cases of the disease.

Menorrhagia.

Often pain of back or loins, or head, together w. rigors precede Men. but not always. In some cases the pains most excruciating - compared by some women to pains of child birth. As the sympt. of general disorder not necessary to the disease Menorrhagia may be defined, an excessive flow of the menses. The quant. of blood discharged is different in different W. generally it may be from ℥iij to ℥vi. and the period in w. discharge is made varies from 1 or 2 to 5 days. The most common period about 3 days. The period at w. Kat. returns is generally about 28 days. Some have it at shorter intervals as 3 weeks and some not oftener than in 5 or even 6 weeks. But these are uncommon cases. When the discharge is greater than usual, when it continues longer, or returns at shorter intervals than the P. has been used to, we consider it as Menorrhagia. When the quantity is less than usual - the time of flowing shorter, & the interval protracted there is degree of Amenorrhea, or a tendency to it. Generally if flow lasts only for few hours it is approach to Amenor.

often the pale, thin, lax women have the most copious discharge - Full living by relaxing solids, especially of little exercise, night watching &c tends to produce a large flow - Hence women of fashion so much subject to excessive menstruation, while country girls have very moderate discharge. We may consider Menstruation as morbid when it produces pale sallowy sickly complexion, nervous or hysterical disorders dyspep &c — In Menorrhagia the period of the flow is protracted - the quant. of blood lost each day is increased - perhaps there will hardly be any interval what is not filled up w. discharge of red blood is occupied w. discharge of mucus. Sometimes there is only a constant discharge of mucus & no flow of red blood.

The first species Men. in non gravidis is the simplest & least dangerous.

Men. abortus -- Menor. (flooding) during pregnancy does not, necessarily imply abortion tho' it generally is followed by abortion. The placenta may be partly separated by the opening of the vessels in Men. & not entirely, so that it may adhere & child be retained full time.

Women have miscarried of one twin & born the other at the full time. If the Menorrh. goes to a great degree Abortion will almost certainly follow, & this is almost the only safety of the mother. Women have died from Menor. when not 3 months gone with child. Menor. Abortus very apt to become constitutional. It is sometimes hereditary - Miscarrying at a particular period of pregnancy has been observed hereditary (M. S. Br-l) After 3rd month when motion of child felt less danger of abor. tho it may happen at any period. (M. W. bore all her children in 7th month) Men. Abortus very apt to occur at the period of pregnancy at wh. it has happened formerly. If has happened 2 or 3 times the chance of its returning is very great - Yet W. have miscarried perhaps 20 times & afterwards born children at the full time (L. G. 16 miscarriages & yet afterwards had children) - Some W. have tendency to miscarry of males & not of females, perhaps from the larger size of male fetus.

Menorrhagia Lochialis from separation of placenta in parturition. If violence used in removing placenta, Men. lochialis apt to be rendered habitual. W. may die in few hours, or sooner by the discharge of blood in removing

the placenta. Repelling the milk tends to increase Lochia
as determination to the mammæ tends to prevent the discharge by uterine vessels. The time of ceasing of Lochia is various.—have ceased w. perfect safety in 2 days when P. nursing. the flow of blood to the breasts drawing from uterus. Hence the impropriety of P. subject to excessive flow by uterus, not nursing. Some allow the milk to flow for a week or two & then repel it. Even this is not enough.

Menorrhagia Lochiorum from topical affection about uterus. If severe pain about cervix uteri this may be suspected & should be examined into. Uterus liable to many accidents, as improper force in bringing away fetus has caused complete prolapsus uteri, & from this excessive Men. but without such injuries there may be induration &c of uterus giving occasion to Men. & such cases are generally hopeless—

Menor. Alba or Leucorrhea when in women not pregnant it is to be supposed from the menstrual vessels. It is often connected w. Menor. rubra; it may also be connected w. Amenorrhea — the discharge may be very acrid, so as to excoriate the parts, & produce intolerable itching. Causes & cure same as Men. rubra

Leucorrhea Gravidarum is from the mucous follicles of the vagina. This is of no great consequence, tho

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when it has occurred violently & oftener than once, it is not to be considered as merely a topical affection. It is often difficult to distinguish Leucor. from Gonorrh. we may judge from knowing the cause we may see the inflam. state in Gonor. or know that it has followed a Mon. rub. when it is only Leucor.

Many morb. symp. are connected w. Menor. It is those that we denomin. it a disease, the morb. symp. are generally such as denote debility & relaxation such as dyspeps. paleness yellow sallowy color, disorder of stom. indigest. loss of appetit. flatulence, nausea, vomit. costiveness sometimes diarr. Hyster. affect. &c. — In beginning the disease is often connected w. pyrex. but in the later period of the disease seldom any febrile symp. Skin will be cold & pulse feeble when the greatness of the discharge indicates strong action of vessels. Hence the propriety of several remedies in the beginning of the disorder w. would be highly improper in its advanced state — When nervous or spasmod. affections have occurred — Dropsical constitution may be the consequence of long continued Menor. —

Causes — are all those w. increase the pleth. state of uterine vessels, & in general all w. tend to Menorrh. in general.

high living, especially with excess in strong liquors. The latter 3
acts not only by inducing plethora but also by the stim.
it gives. High living generally determines rather
to the head: but when natural ~~[illegible]~~ tendency is to the uterus,
the general stim. applied must be highly directed to
that part. This is of great consequence in practice.
Hence Leucor. so often in women of fashion — hence
then barrenness — for disorders of menses are the
general cause of barrenness in women. — Many other
causes may bring it on, strainings shocks blows, violent
passions — long walk or dancing have induced them.
abortus. More readily may these bring on menorrh.
when no pregnancy for it is difficult to bring on
menses in pregnant women. Sometimes violent
exercise has brought on efflux of fetus before it was
properly formed, & thus apt to become habitual.
Use of cathart. especially aloetics apt to induce
them. The med. commonly employed to produce
abortion are drastic purges — some have succeeded
but there is a chance of killing the mother rather
than of bringing off the child. — Pregnant woman

had costiveneſs- took Andersons pills, & an aloetic Med. to relieve the cost. They brought on violent hypocatharsis, flooding, abortion, dropsy & death.— Whatever stimulates the Uterus as exceſsive venery.- This sometimes gives a salutary stimul. & removes amenorr. but in an exceſsive degree it is apt to induce Men. & certainly prevents the cure of Men. when it is present. Venery especially apt to induce Menor. when used in time of menstruation- This should be attended to.— Costiveness & consequent straining at stool.— Cold applied to the feet. This also produces obstruction.— The reason of these opposite effects is that in Men. from cold, a spasm is communicated to external regions, throws the blood into the internal; & consequently falls chiefly on the organ most disposed to congestion— In suppreſsion of menses from cold the spasm is communicated from the ~~internal~~ external to the internal regions- the uterus partakes of the spasm. Hence the propriety of keeping legs & feet warm in Menor.— Abortions, frequent child bearing, hard Labors. tho no violence be done in separating the placenta, the mere stretching of the uterus from the size of the fetus may relax & strain the vessels so that they shall never regain their tone. Hence women women who have born many children without nursing them are apt to have Menor. Natural period between parturitions may be from 18 to 24 months, those who nurse their children seldom have them more frequently – but when women do not nurse they have the periods much shorter often, as from 10 to 12 months – Women were made to nurse as well as to bear children – hence nursing by deriving the blood from uterus & preventing too frequent conception tends to strengthen the uterine system & prevent Men. — All causes of general laxity, as living in too warm rooms, indolent life little exercise, drinking hot liquors such as tea & coffee – very warm beds, much sitting. Many women suffer much in their general health from these causes – The uterine system appears to be chiefly weakened by them. When Menor. occurs it can hardly be cured while this kind of life is pursued in.

Menor. except of abortion, hardly ever fatal. The hemorrh. should however be checked as soon as possible, 148 by avoiding exercise, or erect posture. When sympt. are violent w. general pleth. cool spare diet, if from general relaxation diet must be more generous. P. in all cases should not be kept in a warm chamber, but in a cool air & as much as can be done w. safety in the open air. She should have a cool bedchamber - & should have no more bed clothes than what are necessary to keep her from being disagreeably cold - Bed chamber should have windows open thro' day, & in night too when weather mild. She should not lie on down bed nor very soft feather bed. Firm mattress much better. Drink should be cold, cold glysters when glyster necessary for costiveness, or merely throwing up cold water into rectum, tho' not for costiveness. Cold water thrown into vagina might also be useful. Cold bath persevered in for a few months has cured them when all other remedies have failed. If P. does not choose to employ cold bath she should wash the parts & all about belly & top of thighs with cold water frequently. — Purging may be proper by the cooling cathart. when plethora; tho' generally the practice does not consist in evacuants. but there

purges must be avoided w. stimul. the lower part of the alimentary canal. Perhaps this intention may be as well answered by vegetable diet & fruits. tho when much pleth. & Hemor. effort of vessels both may be proper. — When there is much pain & marks of spasm, as Men. is often connected w. spasm, opiates will be useful, either in form of anod. draught or anod. glyster. — Astringents often operate very speedily in stopping flow. Alum in doses of from gr v to gr xx four or five times a day. Alum Whey ʒij alum to Milk lbij. In this way it will sometimes purge. & in that case the other method better. Vegetab. astringents may also do good but the fossile are better — It should be remembered that Op. may hurt stom. & nervous syst. especially when long used & therefore not to be employed unless when the pain makes it necessary.

Stimulant meds have been used with advantage in cases of long standing especially those wh. exert their power on the Uterus. Tinct. canthar. has been successful in Men. & more so in Leucor. It must be given so as sensibly to affect the urinary system. Balsams have had similar effect - no matter w^h you choose, they are all on a footing. the affect chiefly the urinary syst. Bals. 10 or 12 drops on a bit of sugar; or from 5 to 8 parts honey to one of balsam, & take a teaspoonful 3 or 4 times a day. — Lime water has been used in Leucorr - Leucor. gives violent dyspept. complaints often, & lime water corrects the morbid condition of stom. hence its benefit - any other absorbent will probably have same effects.

Cold astringents may be thrown into uterus - as solution of Alum. White vitriol - sach. saturn. in such proportion as is used for gonorr. Alum gr iv or v to ℥i. sach. sat. gr ij to ℥i of water. This is chiefly useful for leucorr. But it is dangerous to throw any thing stim. into uterus - we should remember that it is prone to obstruction. - When some degree of tone is restored to uterus. P should begin to take exercise in great moderation at first & taking care that it does not increase the disease. — When the febrile sympt. high case recent, & flow great bloodletting, may be proper.

Peruv. Bark may be tried - or preparations of steel when the disorder has continued long - Leucor. & Menorrhagia are only different degrees of same disorder. in former action of vessels not so great as to produce red blood. Must attend to the circumst. that ~~by far the greater~~ many ~~number~~ of cases of menses after conception are not morbid - some women menstruate regularly for 2 or 3 months after conception. & some almost whole time of pregnancy

There is often an overflow of the menses about the time when they are going to cease, & many bad sympt. along w. it. then they return at longer periods - All that can be done in this case is, by bleeding, if that should be required, cool purges, spare diet & general antiphlogistic regimen to take off all tendency to plethora.

Amenorrhea either entire suppression - or lessening of quantity, or difficult or painful menstruation - the last generally does not happen till past 30. - When menses long of appearing, Emansio mensium, there is often a state of cachexy produced - If this be not the case, should have

32 the P. to nature. The particular time at wh. menses appear may vary according to circumstances — generally it is about 14 or 15 here — sometimes so early as 11 or 12 — & sometimes so late as 17 or even 20. P. had not had any appearance of menses at 20 — she had been very unfortunate & at one time almost starved — In warm climates girls often menstr. from 9 regularly. When the long absence of the menses is accompanied wh. bad health, this may either be the consequence or the cause of the emansio. Weakness & relaxation of body may depend on some vice in the genital system, & vice versa. But often Emansio takes place in the healthy brisk full girls at ordinary time of menst. They may get into bad health or the menses may appear once or twice at irregular periods & then disappearing bad health may follow — this also is termed Emansio. The disease is generally termed chlorosis or green sickness. paleness sallowness of complexion — the flesh is soft & flaccid — there is languor & inactivity, [illegible] appetite, bad digestion, longing for odd things, violent head aches wh. yield to no remedies, spasmod. affections as St Vitus's dance

Hysterics - These sympt. may be either effect or cause of emansio. The disease may go to dropsy from weakness. All these appearances of Chlorosis indicate want of due action in the genital system. — By liberal diet the menses afterwards go on regularly in girls who have had emansio. - In this state of the disorder we must attend to every thing that may produce quicker circulation. Make them take exercise, if they be at all able & whatever they are able for. We must endeavor to prevent the languor & inactivity w. this state induces. not allow sedentary life. Every thing w. may tend to strengthen the body is proper as the body gathers strength and returns to its natural state, the menses will come. Sometimes the health may be re-established some months before menses appear.

After Menses have appeared they may be suppressed by cold, violent passions affections of stomach & bowels. Sometimes from very slight causes the flow becomes less & after a few returns ceases. The women ascribe all their disorders when Amenor. present to this cause. But often there is hardly any bad effect from it — Sometimes however w. suppression there is Pyrex. heat, pain in head, back, loins breast – Epistax. Haemopt. Haematem. Haemorrh. spasmod. affections. These sympt. may continue for 2 or 3 months chiefly about ordinary period of menstr. Seldom however does it last so long. The inflam. state is generally gone in 2 or 3 weeks or even in one or two days. With these sympt. there is often extraordinary irritability of the nerves – Hyster. disord. of Stom. & head, dyspn. These bad sympt. do not generally last long – but hyster. may last 6 or 8 months. Even in case of habit it makes spasmod. affections apt to become habitual & last long. – These sympt. in various degrees & combination – They sometimes give rise to state very like Chlorosis.

The menses often return at next period without medicines – or at any rate after a few returns of the period. It is indeed more probable that menses come back by efforts of nature than by any med. even when long suppressed – But if suppression after 30 continue for long time, chance that menses may not return at all. In this case to attend to the general health, & endeavor to remove morbid conditions of body is almost all that can be done to bringing back menses.

Dysmenorrhea not common, before 30 but may occur from 24 & upwards. Chiefly attacks the unmarried & the barren among the married. For from 1 to 4 days before menses there are pain of back &c, sickness of stom. nausea, headache &c. This is imperfect case of suppressed Menses — The general sympt. that commonly attend all disorders in menses mark the connection between the Genital Syst. & general health. As ovaria evolved in girls they often lose health till menses occur — a similar change is sometimes observed in boys they are often unhealthy as testes evolve. In girls the mammae increase &c beards in boys, voice changes &c — Almost every morbid state of menstruation induces bad health, & bad health may also induce morbid menstr. With dysmenor. there is generally Pyrex. & this is aggravated by the warm cordial drinks, as spiced wines, &c wh women often take to promote menstr. These in some cases will indeed succeed - but they may also induce Menorrh. & therefore they ought not to be allowed.

Pediluvium, w. warm water – diluent drink, with either no wine in it or only a very little may succeed in bring on more perfect menstr. But best remedy to relieve the pain &c is Opium – but it is dangerous from its general bad effect to repeat it often. Firstly strong exercise before time of menstr. as rubbing floor w. scrubbing brush for a day or two before the period.

When disorders of menses that is emansio suppressio dysmen. from debility, or attended w. debility plain solid nourishing food is proper, w. a moderate allowance of fermented liquor. The cold bath has been of great use in Emansio of long standing in recent case of suppression it is improper – sea bathing during summer. Permanent cold obstructs, but sudden shock of cold bath in case of long standing has a good effect. Chalybeates said to have sudden & almost specific effect in Chlorosis. Hence common to send P. to Tunbridge, the waters being chalybeate. Dr Hunter at one time sent 2 P. to Tunbridge one for suppressio Mensium the other for Menorrhagia on comparing notes, they were highly offended w. Dr. for sending two such opposite complaints to same water. yet both got well – It is indeed probable that the good effect of Tunb. is not owing to the iron. P. may take 6 times as much iron & for many months together, with but little benefit - therefore the salutary effect to be ascribed to the air & exercise & amusements of place as much as to the water. - Chalybeates may be given in various forms the sal martis or green vitriol rather a rough medicine. Rubigo ferri praeparata better ʒss pr. dose - the tinctura ferri is not so efficacious. It may be given diluted with some aromat. 2 or 3 spoonfuls of some tinct. arom. to 1 of Tinct. ferri; of this 1 or two tea spoonfuls in a glass of water. This a more powerful chalybeate than any natural chalyb. spring.

Purges sometimes useful in Amen. flow to aorta descendens, hypogast. & spermat. arteries & in this way may affect uterine syst. Pediluvium may have similar effects - yet this must be tried w. great caution as it has stopped menstr. - Rubbing feet & legs & thighs with flesh brush or flannel night & morning may have good effect - take care to keep feet &c warm & dry. - Tourniquet has been applied to femor. artery ~~by~~ preventing flow to leg to force blood into uterine syst. this has indeed forced blood from uter. but forcing blood from uterus is not restoring the hemor- action of uterine vessels - It may be dangerous by inducing other Hemor, & also very inconvenient & painful. —

Many stimulant Medicines have been recommended as Emmenagogues. In general they deserve no attention — at least they are by no means to be relied on. They have gained credit for cures wh. happened naturally at the ordinary period of menstr. & to wh. they in no manner contributed. — They are of various kinds — fetid gums as Asafetida, Galbanum, Sagapenum — Myrrh — Resins, or essential oils. Savin has had great vogue wh. it has not deserved. Tinct. of black hellebore has been recommended wh. extravagant encomiums by Dr. Mead. of this remedy ʒi once or twice a day. This Dr. Mead had never known to fail — when from obstruc. being great it could not force blood from uterus, he says it has forced it from other parts. This shews exactly the operation of all that class of remedies. They give a general stim. to system; & the particular congestion & hemor. happens from the vessels most prone to it. There is no reason to suppose that any medicine exists wh. thus directs blood to only a single viscus without affecting the rest of the system. Dr. G. tried black hellebore in many cases, & carried it so far as to produce vomit. & purging in one p.

it produced Hæmopt. But in none did it seem to have any specific effect in determining to Uterus. — Assafœtida Galb. Sagap. &c exert a stimul. upon aliment canal, & by symp. may have some effect upon uter. May be given in pil — so Myrrh, essential oils, balsams &c may have some effect in same way — May be given w. honey as far as stom. can bear. as medicines are generally expected some of these may be tried. Aloe one of the best medicines. as its its effect chiefly on lower part of aliment. canal, & consequent. stim. by symp. the Uterus more than any other of same tribe. gr v or x in pill at bed time — these too will often fail. Mercury has been highly recommended — particularly by Dr Mead — who gave it chiefly in calom. as purg. Merc. course is a general stim. & tends to remove many obstructions as of liver, mammæ testes, &c It may also succeed in removing obstruct. of Uterus but in many cases it will fail. the stim. of Merc. has produced abortion, & consequently it may also produce the menses when they are morbidly obstructed.

Electricity has often a very powerful effect in inducing menses, & consequently removing obstructions. It may

160 be applied in sparks from one side of pelvis to the other & from back to forepart, by means of 2 clasps hooked within tips of petticoats & connected with chain. It has brought on menstruation under the operation. Emet. have been tried- this dangerous in early part of obstruction, but when amen. has become chronic the rough operation of an emetic may have some effect. Tart. Em. or any other may be tried - violent vomiting in sea sickness has brought on menstruation in the middle of the interval. Emet. will commonly fail. The most natural stim. of Uterus venery may often have very good effect, if it could be employed. Amen. may be brought on by women being crossed in their loves gratifying them in this particular would probably cure the disorder. - the use of drugs in this disease is chiefly to satisfy the P. & their friends. -

Many particular remedies have been recommended, w^d have no effect of any kind- such as germander Tea- Rubia Tinctorum (madder root) has still some vogue. It had formerly been used & gone into disuse- has been revived. Dr Home has still great faith in it. It used to be given infused ʒij to ʒiv in bottle of strong ale- the effect in this case is probably from the ale as from Rubia)

Dr H. gives it in doses of gr xx to gr xxxx. Dr C tried it in many cases, & pushed it as far as could be done — The first 9 or 10 cases the menses did not come back, so that it seemed to have rather a contrary effect — afterwards one case occurred where menses returned. Pt may take ʒi or at least from ℈i to ℈ij — This is the practice in emansio & in chron. state of Amenor. wh. comes often very near to state of Emansio. But in recent sudden obstruction from causes wh. induce Phlog. diath. attention must be given to remove this state — In sudden suppression the strong Hemorrhagic action of vessels takes place but the discharge is obstructed by spasm of vessels. In chron. Amen. or Emansio the obstruction rather from inanity of vessels, from want of due propelling force. Hence the two conditions of the disease require a practice considerably different. In sudden suppression w. febrile sympt. Bleeding may be necessary & cooling purges — we must weaken the action of vessels, & take off spasmod. struct. & irregular determin. of blood. Sometimes pyrex. pain in head breast &c absolutely require bleeding, but this on same indication cooling purges, pediluvium, this in irritable constitutions may prevent menses, but has no bad effect when menses already obstructed. Women have object. to pediluv. in this case, but improperly. Best antispasmod. is Sp. ether in anodyne draught or anod. Syrup. last the best. joined with pediluv. has been speedily followed by renewal of menses. Aloe may in this case be used as purge to stim. uterus - tho more commonly it is to be used when Amen. has approached to Chlor. - Women gen. cordials in this case to force out the blood by increasing action of vessels - but it is better to diminish the resist. by warm foment. diluent. &c. lying a bed &c – - Must be aware that most cases of suppression wch lead lower classes of women to apply for med. aid arise from Pregnancy therefore must be very cautious what we prescribe before we are sure that the disorder does not proceed from this cause.

Symptomatic Hemorrhagies.

Hemorrhagy may happen from almost any part of the body. It has occurred from the nipple, & so violently as to baffle all remedies. The discharge of blood from gums is either from scurvy, carious tooth &c. — these to be cured, as indeed all the sympt. Hemor. is by removing primary disorder — scorbutic state is to be removed by nourishing fresh diet, of antiseptic kind — v. fermented liquor, acid fruits astringent gargles — & whatever is used for scurvy the treatment of which is so well known.

Hematemesis — hardly, if ever, an idiopath. disease. chiefly from suppressed menses, & to be cured by restoring the menses. If from external violence, some astringents may be employed or it will probably soon cease by time & carefully avoiding violent exercise, without any medicines. It may proceed from tumor of spleen from ulceration or scirrosity of stom. — from obstructed liver

If from these causes it may be reckoned incurable. It is sometimes connected wt. dropsy or jaundice, & is then a very bad Symp. — When from suppressed Menses not dangerous — Keep body regularly open by cooling laxat. or rather gentle. Refrigerants & astringents may be safely taken into stom. as vitriol. acid d. mucilage as formerly recommended or Alum solut. of. When no permanent obstruction it may generally be pretty easily cured. Emet. have been used & w. advant. tho from the operation of emet. they might seem in danger of increasing disorder. But emet. in this case, has similar effect as in pregnant women — The nausea sickness & vomit. from the disordered state of the stom. is more violent than that produced by the emet. Therefore emet. has less chance of doing harm in either case, than might arise from leaving the P. to the natural effects of disordered ~~stom.~~ White Vitr. best emet. both because its operation is quick & effectual, & because it is astringent.

May be given in quant. of ʒss. or at least ℈i – some give more 20 or 30 gr. – this will vomit in a minute or two – Blist. to region of stom. act on same principle as in other inter. hemor. of supp. – When from obstructed menses all former means must be employed to restore menses – When from obstructed liver or spleen deobstruents must be employed, & such as are proper for the pat. light food – nothing acrid – milk, a little plain an. food, & occasionally a little wine.

Hematuria used to be considered as last determin. of blood in progress of life – no foundation for this. If idiopath. it must be from urinary passages being irritated & weakened by the acrid matter wd. pass off that way – but most commonly, almost always it is from Nephralgia. – Body to be kept open by cooling purges – small quant. of astringent as alum. avoid much of these acrid subst. – Opiate is the only remedy that will relieve pains of Nephralgia

Profluvia

In prof. there is peculiar modification of infl. together w. discharge not of blood. Hence they are akin both to fever & hemor. —

Catarrh — In violent case always attended w. pyrex. But disease may continue long after fev. gone — & in mild case either of Cat. or Dys. there is no pyrex. — Catar. is therefore an increased discharge of mucus (w. modif of Infl.) from the Memb. schneid. Dys. is an increased discharge of mucus (w. mod. of Infl.) from aliment. canal. — Both in Cat. & Dys. blood may be mixed w. mucus discharge — In dys. the discharge may consist chiefly of blood but in both cases the blood is only accidental. — Sporadic instances of dysent. are found which are not contagious, from being slight, or from proper attention to prevent contagion from accumulating & becoming active — But Dysent. in certain degree, & in certain circumstances, always would be contagious — Of Catarrh, one species is not contagious — another is the most contagious disease known. — Common cat. brought on by application of cold especially after body has been weakened as by strong exercise, or after body had been heated. Vicissitude of heat & cold said to act most powerfully in inducing cat. but vicissitude is not necessary - a single exposure to cold will bring on the disease immediately & before the body has been again heated. This should be attended to in practice. permitting a delicate Pt to go into the cold (especially Pt that has tendency to Phthisis) will bring on cat. or aggravate it if any degree of it present, whatever care be taken in bringing the body back again to a proper degree of warmth. Cat. from cold is not contagious - Influenza again most contagious disease known - two most remarkable instances of it in 1775 - & 82. of wh. the latter was only the same contagion brought back after a long circuit. In 75. it came from Africa to Italy in summer - got to London in Nov. spread over almost all Europe - another branch of the contagion was propagated east ward - thro Asia to Indostan & China from whence it was brought back by a Russian caravan thro tart. & from Russia in 82 it spread again over Europe, & from Europe to America - More than half the inhabit. of Europe had it at that time. So violent was it that when Engl. fleet lay off Texel watching the dutch fleet a signal being made of a fleet off shore wh. was supposed the enemy's, the sailors were unable to stand to their guns - nothing could have saved the fleet but the Dutch fleet being as bad as ours - They were unable to weigh anchor - In a 64 gun ship there were only 26 men well within 24 hours after the contagion was brought aboard. In common cat. febrile state comes on gradually, in contag. cat. the invasion is remarkably sudden. Men in good health, at their usual occupations, ~~suddenly~~ often dropped down, within a few minutes after they were seized, totally unable to support themselves.

Catarrh comes on wh. some degree of stuffing of the nose from swelling of Memb: in incipient inft. at the same time a small degree of dyspnoea may be felt wh. a sense of weight in the head - hence its taken name Gravedo. The Eyes become dull & watery, wh. an increased secretion of tears - this is particularly remarkable in the influenza. - Then an increased secretion of mucus from nose trachea, & bronchiae. Cough, at first dry - but soon becomes humid - the discharge at first scanty, & of thin matter - then becomes more copious, & matter thicker & milder. Eruption about upper lip from the acrimony of the discharge from nose. this may perhaps be most observable in scroph. habits - the tears however are always acrid & the acrimony of discharge from the nose may be occasioned by the tears discharge into it. In some few cases the discharge is mixed w.d blood from the effl. & cough being violent. Sneezing a common sympt. chiefly in coryza but coryza is is only part of one general infl. affection w.h may reach from nose to bottom of lungs - according to the situation or extent of infl. disease may be coryza, catar. Pneum. or combination of them. generally a degree of hoarseness comes on from infl. being propagated to trachea. Lassitude is felt in every case of cat. of any degree of violence - & the lassit. in proportion to the severity of symp. this is most remarkable in influenza. these sympt. may be without much quickness of pulse tho sometimes the pulse may be quickened to 100 or more And most commonly there is a very percept. acceleration of pulse in evening. - Very often there is pain from speaking or breathing - a feeling as if the skin were off from the fauces to the lungs. this a good diagnosis in cat. In drawing full inspiration a sense of rawness in the throat & going down to the breast is felt. wh. is very distinguishable from the acute pain or feeling of suffocation wh. Pneum. gives in same circumstances. Often there is pain in breast, or rather a feeling of fullness & tension either from swelling of Mucus memb. or from cells of bronchia being filled w. secreted mucus. When cough very violent the pain in the breast may resemble very much that of Pneum. & indeed Cat. & Pneum. pass into one another, & are only different degrees of same affection.

There is often also a connection between Cat. & Rheumat. from particular pains wh. increased on motion of the muscles as in Rheum. — P. often lose in some degree their ap. & take food without any relish, taste & smell are both very much impaired.

If unskilfully managed w. intemper. much anim. food & fermented liquors (tho' a considerable quant. of strong drink may remove cat. when slight, particularly contagious catarrh. it may also very much aggravate the disease) cold, wet, &c it may become very dangerous — it may run into Pneum. — It has a disposition to become habit. hence it may be fatal to old people by exhausting their strength, inducing dropsy, hydrothorax &c & to laboring people, from their being obliged to expose themselves to cold & wet. w. aggravate the disease, & prevent its cure. Old exhausted P. w. catarrh senilis said sometimes to be kept alive by the cough there is some foundation for the remark — the cough implies expector. & the stopping of expect. in such P. might be extremely dang. — the stopping of the exp. in Pneum. is very speedily followed w. suffoc.

Cat. in young they r. seldom dangerous. In most cases no practice is required but merely confining P. to the house for a day or two, allowing only mild vegetable diet, no anim. food. diluent drinks to promote a degree of perspir. w. also implies keeping P. in bed, & is necessary in worse cases; or some more active sudor. may be given as Sp. Minder. such wine whey, vinegar whey. P. are very suscept. of cold in Cat. therefore the propriety of guarding against it. Influenza may require instead of mild diluents sack whey, wine & water. Infl. was hardly fatal but from being so apt to recur on slight causes, as in old P. & in P. of Ph. habit. Singular instance of family exemption from Infl. Influenza. On board the [illegible] gun ship there were 2 brothers & a cousin none of whom took the disease another brother escaped in Durham, when disease was to violent & common that clergymen could not be had to bury the dead. His brother was a curate in the country & was obliged to come to Lon. to do duty for the Lond. clergy. — Mod. perspiration for a day or two will generally cure Cat. indeed Mod. persp. better than more copious as the last would weaken P. too much & render him more susceptible to relapse. Yet in obst. case there can be no reason against trying the Pulv. Ipec. comp. tho milder will generally answer. — Cat. sometimes combined w. Cyn. Tonsil. the treatment of the two diseases being much the same only a greater degree of care is necessary when combined. Pneum. also may be combined w. catarrh or catarrh may run on to Pn. Of this we must judge by the pain, cough, Pyrex, dyspn &c If these symp. violent we must treat the disease as Pneum. tho there be no infl. of Lungs. The remedies w. will cure a slight degree of Pn. will also cure a bad Cat. & they are the proper remedies for it.

In Cat. Op. at night have very good effect. They allay irritation relieve cough & generally the expect. goes on better & Op. has procured some sleep. but when we admin. Op. must at same time guard against the costiveness w. they are apt to cuation. — Bleeding may be necessary when sympt. of Pyr. high, tho there be no Pn. affl. In milder degree of disease blister to breast &c. may save the necessity of bleeding. — For the cough various mucilaginous, oily or saccharine matters may be employed. — Mucilages best as they load stom. least. The purpose of them only to smear fauces. As to the attenuant. or expect. matters little faith is due to them farther than as answering the above indication. Attenuation is indeed not the object but rather the opposite, for when expect. matter comes to a certain degree of consistency the disease declines. Squill may be used if any of these to be employed. Lozenges of any kind. Pt should have plenty of diluent drink. — Wearing flannel next the skin will of itself almost certainly remove cat. in moderate degree. — This should not be neglected as an auxiliary remedy in all bad cases. — When cough &c continues after febrile state removed Riding a horseback will almost certainly be effect. if cont. otherwise sound This however cannot be attempted in very cold weath. nor in beginning of a bad catarrh. — Of Asses milk nothing better can be said than that it is lighter to the stom. than cow's milk, & therefore it is a good article of food - It should be prescribed because it satisfies P. & does no harm.

It should always be kept in view that too much nursing & care of ones self produces the same effect as too great evacuations in catarrh. Both weaken the body & render it much more liable to the disease. Better therefore for P. to submit to a little inconvenience from the disorder continuing longer, than by too much care to get rid of it a little sooner at the expense of rendering himself more liable to it whenever he is exposed to cold ——

5 Dysentery

Fever of Dys. is sometimes infl. but oftener Typh. with small frequent pulse & great debility - The Dys. is contag. And the disease in some situations spreads with great rapidity as in camps during autumn, in low moist situations in moist air after great heat. It is probable that the contagion is chiefly propagated from the feces, therefore particular care should be taken to have them removed & buried as quickly as possible. Some Phys. describe sporadic instances of Dys. which have no Pyr. & are not contag. This is a little doubtful. Yet it has hardly ever been contagious here. The absence of fever in particular cases may arise from the mildness of the Symp. as in catarrh &c & this also may be the reason why the contagion does not propagate itself. It is probable that a certain virulence of the Sympt. without proper attention, would always be contagious.

The frequency of the stools is often very remarkable from 30 to 40 a day; & yet there is no proper evacuation of feces - when feces discharged they are in form of scybala - like the dung of sheep. The discharge consists almost entirely of mucus - or mucus w. blood in various quantity from the degree of erosion of the vessels or blood being forced out by the mere stroke of straining; sometimes large vessel may give way & great quant. of blood may be poured out. But blood is merely accidental. - Tenesmus & gripes always severe in proportion to the violence of disease. P. feel as if all their bowels were coming down. — Often the stom. is affected. Nausea & vomit. appear at different periods after the disease has begun - sometimes early sometimes later. These probably depend on the Symp. between the different parts

176 of the Aliment. canal. - without vomit. there may be great oppression of stom. — Worms often discharged in Dys. But they seem to be quite accidental. The Teres by vomiting eatent. may give gripes & diarrh. but not proper Dys. — Fleshy or fatty like lumps have been discharged - they are cheese from the milk diet, the stom & intest. not digest. the curdy part of milk. - Sometimes portions of the intern. surface of the intest. have been discharged. Dys. sometimes connected w. intermitt. The causes, or situations w. give rise to intermitt. give occasion also to Dys. & sometimes the Pyr. of Dys. may shew the intermit. type — Miliary erup. may be connected w. Dys. this is symp. as in other fevers & accident.

The symptoms of Dys. various. May ~~grow~~ to go be ex. slight & go off of themselves. But this is not to be trusted to. They may be viol. from the commencement. P. may be dead within 2 days. Dys. may begin mildly in form of Diarrhoea & soon become very violent - Or may begin w. violence & become less severe. When it tends to fatal termin. the counte. often worse, the features shrunk, weak pulse - fetid & perfectly cadaverous smell of stools & brown discharge from the intest.

suppression of Urine &c indicate the fatal termina-

It often runs to suppur. & of very bad kind.

The diagnosis between Diar. & Dys. is important, because the two diseases require a different treat. Op. & Astringents which combined are all that is necessary in Diar. would often by themselves be extremely improper in Dys. Diar. the discharge is of natural feces. gripes & tenesmus not so violent. Dys. the discharge is mucus &c the gripes & tenes. are very violent. There seems to be somewhat of the same difference between Diar & Dys. as between Catarrh & Pneum. or Catarrh & Phthisis. Gripes & tenes. mucus discharge may supervene on Diar. & vice versa.

From the morbid dissections of the dead of Dys. by Sir John Pringle, it is evident that the disease does not depend as Dr C. seems to think, chiefly on spasmod. stricture of intest.— This is indeed always present, but there are also the most unequivocal marks of inf. Tumefaction of coats of intest. suppur. Gang. &c

We are at a loss to account for the production of Dys. That it is contagious is most evid. But how is this contagion produced. It appears in camps, crowded ships &c where it is not always easy to suppose previous contagion, in almost every instance an army encamped in marshy ground, in autumn with moist weather, would

178 have Dys. produced – the most violent Dys. known is that w. frequently happens in slave ships when bad weather prevents proper attention to cleanliness. In both these cases, a few detached instances of the disease would occur, especially if in former, the soldiers weakened by hard duty & bad diet; & when a few cases had occurred the contagion would spread rapidly. — It is not likely that Dys. depends on vitiated state of bile – this gives gripes, lienes. diar. & these may be connected w. more or fewer Dysent. sympt. but proper Dys. can hardly be proved to have arisen from this cause – Cholera, Diarrhea Cholic sometimes proceed from vitiated bile – & if cause of Dys. applied this may assist its operation. Been said to arise from too great use of fruits – but seems to depend on still less evidence: The mod. use of fruits prevents Dys. A Swiss Colonel bought the fruit of an orchard for the use of his Regiment. His men kept their health while Dys. appeared among the rest of the troops in the same place. Those who live in orchards & have as much fruit as they please, are not the people subject to Dys. but those who live on bad food as sailors, soldiers in camps &c Dys. is one of the sea epidemics. The use of fruit may concur to Diar. or Choler., & the beginning of Diar. or Choler. may be terminated by Dysent. certainly

there must be a morbid condition previously existing in intest. before Dys. be produced by fruit. Some constitutions so irritable that our fruits as strawberrys &c will give diar. On the whole the chief cause is contagion; whatever circumstances concur to render it active. & this contagion seems to be propagated chiefly by the feces — Hence the propriety, & necessity of separating the sick from those in health — & of covering up the feces as quickly as possible.

The plan of cure is chiefly the result of experience — from reasoning on the symp. we should not naturally infer that plan which is found most successful. From the infl. we should infer bleeding yet one case will not occur in 20 when bleeding necessary — from the tenderness & irritability of the bowels we should think cath. improper — yet the principal part of the cure depends on evacuating the bowels by cath. The indications are to remove the hardened feces — to take off the spasm — to remove infl. & allay the irritation of the intest.

Dys. taken in time will seldom prove fatal. But generally those soldiers who have caught Dys. are unfit for duty the rest of the campaign, the disease being apt to recur — The chief part of cure is catharti any thing else that is wanted is Opiates

Therefore purging is always necessary, whatever it may seem from theory. The irritation of the purge is less than that produced by the retention of the feces. Mild purges generally to be preferred & those that are quickest in their operation. Saline purges of all kinds. Glaub. Epsom. So. Phos. &c when these have failed 20 or 30 gr. Rhei. w. 5 to 10 gr Cal. has answered. In some p. the difficulty of procuring proper evacuation very great. P. Sod. Phos. ʒiss had little effect. Pulv. Jal. comp. ʒiij tea spoonful every hour operated. ʒi Jalap has been necessary for doze. — Emet. used as cath. have been effect. Ipecac. has been chiefly used. gr i or about that quant. pr. doze at interval of from 4 to 6 hours — to weak sol. of Tart. Emet. gr ss or gr ¼ at a time 2 or 3 times a day has also answered. — Glyst. of mucilaginous matters as starch, linseed oil, olive oil, fat broths & w. 40 or 50 drops Tinct. Op. has answered very well. The mucilage tends to sheath the bowels & supply want of nat. mucus w. is either removed by frequency of stools or of a vitiated quality. — Next to purges Op. most necessary Op. pill best form — tho may be given in anodyne draught. Op. allays irrit. allows bowels to rest removes spasm. When P. very much exhausted with the irritation may be necessary to give Op. before purge to procure a little rest — but the purging must not be long delayed after the op. – after purge has succeeded & op. been admin. cure will seldom be complete – must then repeat purge & op. 2 or 3 or more times at intervals of 1 day or more but according to symp. cath. not to be given every day. op. should not be omitted after purge has operated.

Relaxants may be employed wd. view to spasm as foment. w. bath emollient glyst. the other glyst. cannot be administered from state of anus.

Astringents will seldom be found of much consequence – must not be tried till after bowels properly evacuated – then they may be tried. catechu cascarilla Per. B. Logwood &c – but more is to be done by op. & proper diet than by astringents.

Demulcents oily or mucilaginous the last the best & may be used freely to sheath intest. & prevent irritation – Linseed tea, gum arab. starch dissolved in w. water – then paste of flour. Wax dissolved in w. water wd. fine span. soap, wd. a little grateful arom. added to it. ℥iss yellow wax – ℥ss. cast. soap ℥ix water in 24 hours. the advant. of this as demulcent is that it is little changed by the action of stom. whereas oils mucilages &c of wh. many kinds have been recommended, tho they may be of some use yet they are too quickly changed by action of digest. powers, & lose their mucilag. quality.

182. Food should be very mild - Sowens a very good article as it is both light & antisept. Barley water, weak chicken broth - Whey - or whey w. Tart. Em. gr i dissolved in each lb of it. This has the effect of keeping the body completely open. Sir John Pringle on the authority of Senac, recommends mere dieta aquea - but he could prevail on none of his P. to adhere to it for a single day. Milk may very properly be allowed in small quantity, or if entire milk be doubtful at least cream & whey of it very proper. Butter milk - light puddings - Spermaceti Julep - oil by itself may be given to sheath the intest. — In course of Dys. Dyspep. may take place & morbid acidity - in this case absorbents are proper - otherwise they are not. - Sometimes stom. so much loaded that med. have no effect. In this case vomit. is necess. to clean stom. - Powdered glass of Ant. enveloped in wax has been very much recom. but now disused. Tart. Emet. much preferable form of giving Ant. - If no morbid acidity. Acido dulces fruits are very proper as food - but not if morbid acidity in presence. viz; — In recent Dys. w. much Pyr. bleeding may be necessary - but this seldom required. Sometimes it is necessary to give cordials from the-

very beginning of the disease & at any rate Dys. tends much to run to Debility therefore bleeding seldom proper. When bad sympt. a little removed P. may return but very gradually & cautiously to stronger food. P. should wear warm clothing flannel next skin for several months to preserve himself from impressions of cold & moisture especially if dys. has continued long - for in that case very slight causes may bring it back.

Class II — Neuroses

Ord. 1. Comata — Genera — Apoplexy & Palsy

In the Comata the vital functions go on nearly entire while the animal functions are either weakened or totally suspended. The breathing generally hard & deep — the motion of heart & art. perfect — generally very strong — at first pulse may be slow but of necessity grows quicker.

Of Apop. there are several species

1 Ap. sanguinea — wth. general plethora, dark purple face, swelling of face & neck — flow of red blood, & perhaps extrav. in head.
2 Ap. serosa — chiefly in old P. thin spare habit, & pale face. N. the famous man in Ed. almost, wh. remarkably small head & long scraggy neck died of Ap. — This species connected wth. dropsy swelling may recede & apop. supervene or ap. may supervene without sinking of swelling. Ap. from suppression of urine of same kind — extravasation of urinous serum has been found in brain.
3 Apop. Hydrocephal. may come under same species.
4 Apop. traumat. — from external violence as blow, concussions.
5 Ap. venenata — from dose strong liquor &c. — this in mod. degree generally goes soon — & tho in greater degree may be speedily fatal. Different kinds of mephit. air also may produce this species of apop.

6 Letharg. a frigore - deep sleep from violent degree of cold and from pressure of brain

7 Ap. mentalis. violent emotions of mind may generate very like to Ap. or even permanent Apop. from causing sudden flow to head.

8 Ap. Catalepsis or Extacy. may be produced either from violent emotions, & other irritation as worms. There is coma, eyes may be open - no voluntary motions, but if limb, or even whole body bent by external force the muscles contract & keep limb or body in the state in wh. it is put.

9 Ap. suffocata - from stopping of respiration as in drowning strangling. the last acts by preventing the return of the blood from the head, as well as by stopping respiration.

Paralysis or palsy only another degree of apop. of this there are several species as

Par. partialis, when only of a single limb &

Par. Hemiplegia when one side affected this is called general affect. of nervous power, the former partial -

Par. paraplegia, when body palsied transversely or below middle

Par Venenata, from poison -

186_ The Hist. of Apop. or succession of the Sympt. very various. May be fatal instant. Or may continue long w. various Effect. Sudden death from remarkable flow to the head caused by anger, hard drinking, retrocedent Gout, ~~[illegible]~~ concussion of brain, the operation of various kinds of vapor, may be considered as of the nature of Ap. tho in all of them there may be no extravasation of red blood. - But sudden death may happen from various other causes w. have no relation to Apop. As from Rupture of heart, spasm of heart - ossification about heart & Aorta - from various substances taken into the stom. as laurel water in considerable quant. ardent spirits before they has been to produce flow to head - Hydrothorax (from the oppression of precordia in this disease we may presume sudden death. —

There is sometimes long warning of this disease, & this should be particularly attended to, as for this stage we have the greatest chance of doing good - Complete recovery either in Ap. or Hemip. very uncommon - Almost always bad effects remain, as weakness of memory, failure of all powers both bodily & mental, so that P. may be reduced to childish weakness. crying on slightest circumstance that occurs. &c — The particular warnings of disease are family constitution. There is particularly a family disease; & those in whom ancestors it has shewn itself should be cautious of exposing themselves to the occasional causes of Ap. Many however shew a peculiar predisposition to Ap. who do not inherit it & some whose ancestors subject to the disease, shew no tendency to it. — Ap. & Palsy disease rather of advanced life — from 40 to old age. from the tendency to venous pleth. from the habits of inactivity & wh. old people apt to indulge in — It may however appear much earlier. Dr. G. had P. of 9. yrs. Paralysed, & several under the age of 25 — Ap. however does not always depend on venous Pleth. tho most often it does — It may arise from increased flow by the arteries. — Those most subject to it who have large heads & short necks — some said to have only 6 vertebræ of neck instead of 7 — this rarely happens. Most blood must go to a large head. & in proportion to shortness of neck flow by the arteries will be stronger — that by veins most retarded, the shorter the neck, the greater is the impetus of the blood to th head. — Corpulent habit of body, tends to ap. corp. P. neither so healthy, nor so long lived as thin people. They generally live fuller, & take less exercise than other people.

more corp. people than others get palsy, but many thin people also get it. Most of Dr G's clinical P. have been thin - fat people do not choose to go to the hospital, & those who must go to hosp. cannot afford to get fat. Yet some people become corp. without much full living without more food & drink than is necessary (doubtless unless they be indolent - & if they be, less food is necessary - I suppose in all cases those who take only what food is necessary for the waste occasioned by their way of life do not get fat) Corpul. tends to Ap. by the fat pressing on veins & preventing the free return of the blood - especially when much fat about the neck presses the veins there - hence corp. P. get shortwinded - the free return of blood being prevented a greater congestion is formed about the pulmonary system. - Tendency to Ap. indicated by red purple face from quant. of blood pushed to head & venous blood not having free return. On same principle such people subject to dropsy especially hydrothorax. - V. Swieten thinks the dissolution of fat & its mixing w. & increasing quant. of blood may give Ap. this very unlikely - P. in fever may lose many pounds of fat in a day, perhaps 8 or 10, & yet no symp. of Ap. be produced.

Plethora from full living, much anim. food & wine or Ale &c is the principal predisposing cause of Ap. The effect of anim. food may be very well perceived by comparing the feelings after breakfast wh. is generally a veget. meal; & that after a full dinner of an. food & fermented liquor. The body may be supported in health & strength by very little food. The fat English miller who felt his health declining brought himself down to 1 lb coarse biscuit & 2 lb skimmed milk pr. day made into a pudding- his health & strength were reestablished by it. - It is chiefly the change from spare to full living, & from act. to sedent. life wh. gives tendency to Ap. Sedent. life & full living generally go together. Full living increases tendency to inactivity, & the very indolence wh. full living produces may in different circumstances be considered either as cause, or first sympt. of Ap. tendency. It is evidently both. - It is true at the same time that some people can bear full living much better than others - some may enjoy good health under habitual intemperance - but this is also fatal to many - & therefore tho *some* may indulge wh. impunity, *all* cannot.

Suppression of usual evacuations. as [illegible] hemorrhoid. issues, or even neglecting usual bleedings when P. have been long accustomed to them. Many P. who have strong appearance of Ap. tendency are kept free of disease by having Hemorh. 2 P. formerly mentioned, one of them when Hemorrhoids had been for some time stopped became comatose, on returning of Hemor. this symp. disappeared. Intoxication gradually brings on the Ap. habit, & therefore the smallest approach to intox. to be carefully guarded against. – Costiveness also tends to Ap. the straining at stool causes flow to head. but even without that the sluggishness of perspir. wh. is not uncommon in old people (many old people have their skins remarkably dry) & the costiveness wh. is not uncommon tend to the Apoplectic state. Hence should be taken when predisp. to Ap. to keep body open.

Many particular symp. sometimes precede Ap. stroke, as headache attended wh. dulness & drowsiness – or sometimes even acute headache. this is from congestion in head. Giddiness & vertigo still more alarming symp. especially if connected wh. general pleth. & perhaps epistaxis ensue. Sometimes the memory fails before any drowsiness comes on & sometimes drowsiness precedes failure of memory. Memory lost in various ways in Apop. Some P. have lost the use of language while they retained the memory of things- others them retained ~~memory~~ of ~~things~~ language & lost remembrance of things. P. Lady after stroke lost use of language- could neither read nor write nor recollect words to give directions about any part of her household affairs tho she knew well enough what she intended to have done & by signs could order wt. she intended.- P. Provost of Bm. at time of riots when P. Priest chapel was burnt used to forget his own name; subscribe a wrong name often when he had papers to subscribe. Owing to this circumstance that the outrages were committed- there was force enough to restrain them had not Prov. been totally unfit for duty. P. could not talk distinctly about any subject was reduced to child things- Yet retained the recollection of card playing so completely that she never forgot a two or a three. Another P. totally lost recollection of card playing & back-gammon tho in other respects memory tolerably distinct. P. English clergyman who was a great linguist, & at time of stroke had been employed in learning arabic- lost all languages but the arab. used to employ the arab. words instead of english ones. Many such instances of partial failure of memory have occurred; for wh. no account can be given. P. Lady forgot things so completely that she knew not how many children she had- forgot entirely her sons marriage, at wh. she had been present about 2 or 3 weeks before - recollected at last that there had been some difficulty in drawing off the brides glove used to mistake this son for her husband & wonder how he came by his estate, tho he had it thro herself. — Sometimes Tinnitus aurium precedes stroke wh. is evidently connected wd. increased flow to head. P. (D.W. prof. of Law) was thrown from his horse on his head. was long in the most eminent danger of total apoplexy had great tenderness of sight hearing &c for months & still has constant tinnitus tho now 15 or 16 years have elapsed. Has since kept to low diet, & is now as strong as before - for a long time 4 or 5 glasses of wine used to give him epistaxis next morning on stooping a little most likely a bottle of wine would have given him complete apop. unless perhaps Epistaxis had occurred to relieve the congestion - this is a most complete proof of the effect of strong drink in determining to the head. — Sometimes transient fits of blindness or deafness - or suffusions of sight, Muscae volitantes, or bright spangles &c. are all degrees of same affection & depend on pressure of Opt. nerve. fits of deafness or blindness have continued 15 or 20 Min tho generally but for a few seconds. P. Lady, had

This sympt. come on gradually objects at first appeared misplaced. then dimness & blindness by proper evacuations the fit of blindness went off & no ap. followed. — P. (prof. Dr. Pl.) had blindness occasionally, & even a slight paral. affect. by adhering to very low regimen he has kept himself free from it for 15 or 16 years & from any threatening of it. — Sometimes these affections may occur when there is no tend. to Ap. but when there is predisp. from other circumstances, they gives reason to believe that they are the fore-runners of grave affection. — Double vision which is from squint eyes not being both directed to same focus, sometimes precedes stroke. Squint is a degree of paralysis of some of the muscles of one or perhaps of both eyes. This is an alarming sympt. Some other slight affections of paral. kind may precede stroke — as par. of one finger. P. had this sympt. ring finger could not open like the rest about 12 or 14 months after she had hemipl. on that side. — Faultering of speech from imperfect power of the tongue, sometimes precedes the stroke — for a very short time, or perhaps for week or two. P. had the Symp. & got better. But a few glasses of wine gave him faultering of speech, & such weakness of limbs that he could scarcely support himself. Before dinner he could speak quite distinctly, & walk tolerably steadily thro his chamber. But after dinner he could hardly speak to be at all understood. nor walk without leaning against the wall. — This illustrates the effect of Intoxication in giving Ap. tendency. All these Symp. are produced by intoxication - imperfect speech, imperfect vision, coma &c — Sometimes there is lethargic state & no other warning of Ap. sometimes imperfect sleep, disturbed dreams, incubus - &c. are only degrees of the same affection. These may be either the warnings, or the occasional cause of the disease. — Sometimes just before the fit there is vertigo vomit. faultering of speech staggering, leaning to one side from weakness of muscles - nausea & vomit are the affection of brain communicated to the stom. — Affection of stom. may be the occasional cause of the disease - the distention of stom. by too great a quant. of aliment &c may press upon the [illegible] Aort. descend. - But this is not easily done, & therefore this will seldom be the occas. cause of disease.

It is rather from the stimulus given by the contents of the stom. producing rapid circulation & tend. to head that Asp. is produced than by the quant. of the contents of stom. impeding the circulation - That ~~a large~~ quant. of aliment gives a general stimulus is evident from the quickening of the pulse; that it tends to the head is evident from the want of command of our thoughts wch always is in some degree the effect of a full meal, even tho' unaccompanied w^{d} nothing like intoxication, even without any strong liquor. - That the stimulus of the aliment taken in is the cause of Asp. & not the pressure from stom. is farther illustrated by this that asp. often happens when stom. quite empty. as before dinner - This does not prove that the state of stom. unconnected w. Asp. - The effect may have been accumulating & appear in a fit of asp. at last but its appearance when stom. empty shews that its occasional cause was not pressure. - Sometimes slight attempts, strike before a more complete one - This at the latest should lead to the proper remedies they may in this stage be effectual afterwards they will generally be too late. P. had such a slight stroke at Glasgow on his way to Ed. Dr G. called, but did not know this circumstance the P. being very desirous to attend meeting on the Ayr bank he delayed ordering the remedies till next day. & when he called in the evening Pt was in complete apop. of w.h he died within 36 hours. —

Occasional causes —— In many cases no occasional cause can be traced. Disease comes on suddenly & without any previous warning. But in other cases the occasional causes may be sufficiently obvious. Violent exercise, or extraordinary efforts. This produces a strong hard quick pulse on sufficiently obvious principles. The strong contraction of the muscles must squeeze the blood out of the veins, & return it more suddenly to the heart. Hence necessarily a more rapid circulation. Strong exertion of the muscles may also interrupt the arterial flow thro them. Thus by a violent squeeze of the hand the pulsation of the radial art. may be stopped. There must of course be more blood thrown into the vessels which are not compressed. Hence irregular determin. & generally to the head, as is evident from the flushing & turgescency of the face which is produced by strong exertions of muscular force. The same effects are produced by a full & long continued inspiration; & as this is commonly attended w.t muscular exertion - indeed must be attended w.t it, hence the effect of straining & long continued inspiration may be to produce Ap. in those predisposed to it. The effect of long continued inspiration in determining to the head is seen in those who blow the bag pipe &c. The face always becomes turgid in proportion to the violence of blowing - Long continued expiration, or violent efforts of it in coughing, laughing, sneezing, weeping, or even vomiting in singing also, or playing on wind instruments, & in loud or long continued speaking - The effect of all these is to determine the blood more forcibly to the head. In hooping cough the violence of cough has made the blood burst from its vessels under the eye into the loose cellular texture. It has made it break from its vessels also in the albuginea of the eye & made it of a mahogany color. Had this blood been forced out in the inside of the head it would most probably have been fatal, or at least given Ap.

198 Many who have no Ap. tendency yet head ache vertigo &c from long continued speaking &c, which depends on same cause w. Ap. - When the brain has been laid open by fracture coughing has forced a portion of the brain thro the aperture made by the trepan, - P. have recovered after this - In same case respiration causes a rising & sinking of the brain - Inspiration causing brain to subside & Expir. making it rise. About the beginning of this century a person shewed himself at Paris part of whose brain had been laid open. he had along w. him the portion of scull w. had been removed. On pressing the brain a flash of light seemed to come from above, & the P. became comatose, - On removing the pressure the coma was removed. - Anger, or any violent exciting passion joy fear &c have given Ap. from producing a sudden & violent excitement of the vessels. External heat as of the sun, but chiefly of crowded rooms this both stim. & relaxes. P. who had lain several hours on side of a hill watching a hive of bees in warm day, on returning home became comatose, & died of Ap. in a very short time after.

the effect of too great heat is evident in the drowsiness w. it produces. hence it is to be avoided most carefully by those who have Ap. tendency. Maria Theresa had threatenings of Ap. – by the Phys. she was ordered to live in a very cool air & she carried it so far that sometimes the ink froze in her apartment. W. Bath therefore is a very dangerous experiment in P. who have Ap. tendency – Here it is not much used but when it was 2 P. in the course of a very few weeks died very suddenly of it. – It is chiefly tried on dropsical P. those who have tendency to serous Ap. (Dr Hume ordered the W. Bath to P. who felt himself much the worse for it – it was however ordered again & the P. complied W. great reluct. saying he was sure he would die in it; & he was as good as his word) – Intoxication is a very powerful occasional cause of Ap. It has a violent effect both on the nervous Syst. & on the circulation. Hence flushed face, red & sore eyes, head ache W. may arise from the disorder in the stom. but may also be partly produced by the rapid circulation in the head. – Ap. may happen from a single act of intoxic.

200 Dr. G. has had several apop. P. from this cause. Some have dropped down in the act of intemper. & others have been seized next day. P. dropped down while drinking his 26 dram of whisky in course of one day, from which stroke he never recovered. - The symp. in intox. & in ap. so totally alike that it is often very difficult to distinguish the two states - many mistakes of this kind have happened. P. who was not supposed to have had opportunity of drinking had privately got drunk - was found in state of profound stertorous sleep from w. could not be roused - Phys. were called - a blister was applied to his head & sinapisms to his feet luckily he was thought too far gone to allow any chance from bleeding - the Priest was sent for express. & the poor drunkard was not a little confounded to find that he had been treated so roughly, after he awoke - Drunkenness to be distinguished from Ap. by habits of P. by learning what he has been doing, & by smelling the liquor in his breath.

Eating a full meal has induced Ap. sometimes perhaps from stom. pressing the aorta descend. tho more likely from the stimul. contents of stom. a full meal always induces a degree of want of command of mind. & often drowsiness w.ch is akin to coma. Hence Ap. P. should be moderate both in the quant.

& in the quality of their food. — Stooping posture has brought on Ap. from gravity of blood accelerating the flow by the art. & retarding its return by the veins. Much of the effect of posture depends on habit. One who has been long in horizont. posture from fracture, cannot at once stand upright without Syncope it requires several days to make him bear erect post. The effect of post. is illustrated by erect posture tending to prevent Apop. Epistax, & all congestion in in head - by its tending to induce Syncope & vertigo & such disorders as rise from too small a flow to head - by its tending to induce swelling of feet & legs & aggravating all infl. disorders of lower extremities - Horizont. post. again relieves hemorrhois, swelled test. Menorrh. &c — Tight ligature about the neck has induced Ap. Formerly some foreign soldiers were ordered to wear tight stock to give them a red complexion Lately Ladies in this country who wished a complex. but would not paint used to tie their necklace tight this has some effect in retarding the return of blood from the external vessels, & consequently in making face a little flushed - Which is a very dangerous practice.

sudden turning round of the head or keeping head for sometime turned round. Dr Fothergill P. got Ap. by looking round at a ship, as he was crossing the Thames in a wherry. he recovered & recollected the circumstance. The carotids lying deep & near the centre of motion are not much compressed by the motion of the head. while the jugular veins lying near the surface & far from the centre of motion are considerably compressed. Hence the propriety of Ap. P. not turning their head round.

Sometimes Ap. has been found remarkably common in particular places at certain seasons, which has led to suppose that it is connected with the state of the weather - warm moist close weather. heat after cold seems to have some tendency to bring it on. Heating stimulating medicines tend to induce Ap. Aromat. especially ardent spirits, comp. Sp. Lavend. or lavender drops. tinct. of ard. Sp. & aromat. — These formerly used to be employed as remedies of Ap. when the disease was supposed to be a disease of debility. Lavend. Drops were especially used but most improperly. Electricity as a remedy for Ap. has also done harm & may be classed w. spirit. & arom. tinct.

Every one would see the impropriety of using such stimulant articles in the case of Ap. from compressed brain by fracture of scull; & it is difficult to conceive how they can be safer in oppressed brain from flow of blood than in that from depression of a portion of the scull. — Organic lesion of the heart or great arteries as ossification polypi sometimes cause Apop. This form of the disease is totally incurable.

The march of sympt. is very various — sometimes there is complete sopor of both external & internal senses, P. cannot be roused by any stimuli not even by the actual cautery — This has been often recommended & actually put in practice, most improperly — no good can be done by rousing the P. — Sometimes P. may be roused — he may hear & feel & understand tho apparently in complete sopor. Pulse is various. P. to whom Dr. G. called immediately had pulse quick — while the blood was flowing it sunk gradually to 36 & actually stopt for a little — it then rose to 80 the face at same time became relaxed on one side, eye closed, side of mouth fell down & Motion is generally lost on the side opposite to that on wh. the pressure takes place. This is accounted for on the principle of the decussation of the origin of the nerves - But this principle does not apply to account for convulsions happening on the side where the preſsure is made; w.ch very often happens - Sometimes there is general convulsion. Convulsions always an unfavorable sympt. The pulse is generally full & strong tho sometimes it grows gradually weaker. In Ap. Hydroceph. the pulse ~~is~~ at first frequent - a greater degree of preſsure makes it slower. & on the last stages it gets up sometimes to 136. This variation in a certain degree may generally be observed in the pulse of Ap. P. — The breathing is generally full & sonorous, often stertorous tho this last circumstance is merely accidental, & of no moment as a sympt.— The color of the face is in some cases red, swelled, sometimes livid - sometimes pale tho other sympt. strongly marked. In Ap. Hydroceph. face sometimes remarkably livid, almost black. lividity begins on lips, & spreads upon the paleneſs. Ap. Serosa may be w.th lividity or redneſs of face, Ap. Sanguin. may be w.th paleneſs. The appearance of face no proper index of the state of the brain - it depends on the flow by the external veſsels, w.ch may be quite differ. from that by the internal. — Sometimes the face & neck much swelled. Veins have been found turgid, & sometimes also the arteries. Often a strong throbbing of the

carotid arteries, or of the temporal so that the pulsation of them may be seen from a considerable distance. — Blood is generally dense & dark colored & sometimes it exhibits the buffy coat. — Sometimes there is total loss of or difficulty of swallowing — this should be attended to in the administration of cathart. from gr v to gr viii Cal. id. from gr xv to gr xviii Jalap is one of the most convenient, from its small bulk. Some- 6.
times the bowels are remarkably torpid so that it is very difficult to excite them. Jalap ʒss & Cal. ʒss have been given in separate doses in the space of about 30 hours with very little effect. In cliptical ap. we sometimes see the same difficulty gr xx gamb. & gr x cal. have been given in 2 hours wh. very moderate effect. But such large doses not to be ventured on without necessity they may be very dangerous gr iv repeated 3 times at intervals of 4 hours produced in one P. very violent hypercath. wh. lasted 24 hours. — Vomiting sometimes occurs after the disease has come on, if stom. much loaded this may be encouraged. — Sometimes the urine is natural. sometimes totally suppressed, from paral. of longitud. fibres of bladder preventing its contraction — Sometimes incontinence of urine from Paral. of sphincter. This last may occur in hemiplegia the Par. of half sphincter giving free passage to

Both incontin. & retention of urine very bad symp. When urine suppressed it should be drawn off by cathet. without delay - otherwise it may be taken up, & partly deposited on brain so as to aggravate disease. P. had 11 lbs of urine drawn off at once. - Incontinence, notwithstanding every care that can be taken, causes excoriation, & eryth. infl. &c tends very fast to Gang. — State of skin is various sometimes there is sweat wh. has done good tho rarely - generally sweat occurs but soon before death. — Sometimes the mouth is full of saliva from loss of swallowing hence slavering or foaming at mouth sometimes. — Sometimes the tongue cannot be thrust out being Paral. Sometimes it seems drawn to par. side - the muscle on that side being Par. cannot oppose that on the other, wh. therefore pushes it to the Paral. side - This is precisely analogous to squint in Par. side, from some of the muscles of the eye being paralized. - Sometimes there are tremors - these are apt to end in convulsions, tho sometimes they have been said to be a good Symp. Sometimes there is Pyrex. w. ap. — In palsy there are often many uneasy sensations. as sense of numbness or weight in par. limbs - the last from weakness of muscles - Numbness like what may be felt by pressing a nerve as by laying one leg over the other. Sometimes there is a sensation of creeping formicatio as in leg or foot when we say it is sleeping. — Generally there is some diminution of the sense of touch, or total loss of it, anesthesia) - Loss of feeling a worse symp. than merely loss of motion. Motion may remain while sensation lost, & motion may be lost when sensation remains - both may be lost in par. limb, & that the worst case of paral. P. girl of 22 had complete palsy or loss of motion on one side, & anesthesia on the other — the palsied side had feeling complete. On entering seaton needle felt it on one side of spine but did not feel it on the other. Afterwards she had perfect palsy on the side wh. had had anesthesia before. there was neither sensation nor motion in it. Yet she recovered completely & the side that had lost both sensation & motion recovered much faster than the other. — Generally there is coldness in Par. limb from circulation being weakened in it. P. girl had swelling of abdom. from urine 26 ℔ was discharged in one day - she had convulsions, palsy & anesthesia of one arm - heat was lost in it, & no pulse could be felt at the wrist. Yet she recovered. Sometimes the arteries have no paral. at other times they have,

208. perhaps there is generally a small degree of par. in arteries. for commonly the pulse is weaker in the par. arm than in the other; as may be perceived by holding up both arms together, & feeling pulse in both at same time, when that in paral. arm will generally be found weaker than the other. — Generally there is wasting of Par. limb. This must proceed perhaps chiefly or solely from want of due nourishment, the circulation being weakened, perhaps also the nervous energy being diminished may contribute to same end - to prevent the accumulation of the juices tho they may be brought to limb in sufficient quant. The wasting of Par. limb never goes so far in ap. as in palsy from some poisons as from that of lead. Sometimes there is swelling of paralized limb effusion happens from exhalation being greater than usual on account of the relaxation of vessels, while from same cause absorption diminished — Palsied limbs prone to gang. from blister sinapisms hence when blisters supposed necessary in palsy it is safer to apply at near origin of affected nerves to neck e.g. Sinapisms not so apt to run to G. & therefore preferable as stim to limb. If blister thought necess. very great attention must be paid to the state of it. — There is always stiffness as well as wasting of

paral. limb. This is in a great measure from the want of motion - healthy limb kept long without motion would grow stiff. Often Par. stiffness can never be recovered. Hence it is highly proper to give as much motion as can well be done to par. limb. Exercise is one of the best stimuli for ~~[illegible]~~ curing paral. affection, besides being the only way of removing stiffness. From this circumstance the arm Paral. recovers much more slowly than the leg. P. must use leg in every attempt to walk but there less necessity for using arm. Sling therefore very im-proper by forcing P. to exercise Par. arm, and by removing the sling it has recovered much faster than before.

Delirium of various kinds has been observed in Par. affections. Sometimes Par. strokes succeed one another at short intervals, sometimes there is long time between them.

Ratio Symp. Of many other diseases the proxim. cause is various & consequently gives rise to various kinds of Symp. But in Ap. the proxim. cause is generally uniform, depending on pressure of the Brain. But removing the pressure will not always cure the disease, - permanent & incurable injury may be done by the pressure. When by pressure of one leg on the other we compress considerably the crural nerve a slight paral. affection is produced - which does not go off immediately when we remove the pressure - it recovers gradually. On same principle pressure on origin of nerves tho soon removed may have permanent effects. Stroke upon the great nerve of the back has produced incurable palsy. The experiment has been tried by making strong pressure on some principal nerve of dog near its origin - tho the pressure was soon removed the effect was permanent, the dog died of it; tho on examining the compressed nerve no injury could be perceived to have been done to it. — The compression of the common origin of the nerves may be from effusion of blood or of serum in one or both ventricles or on surface, or from turgescence of blood vessels without effusion. The effect of such compression is illustrated by depression of skull in fracture, by tumors soft or bony; by pressure of hand when brain laid open by trepan —

Phenomena on dissection of Ap. P. pretty uniform. generally there is blood or serum, found in brain or tumors. P. had glary matter on surface of brain. Tumor containing ℥iij thick milky liquor on right side; & two other tumors of thick yellowish matter somewhat like butter. Brachial art. near elbow was stopped up with thick & partly osseous matter. — Sometimes however there is neither effusion nor tumors. But the effects being is uniform in Ap. it is probable they are all from the same cause, & that pressure from turgid vessels produce the sympt. when no effusion had taken place. In many cases this is completely manifest. The vessels in different parts of brain may have different appearance turgid on one part & not on the other. Even when no such appearance the analogy of sympt. leads us to refer them to same cause. Tho when the appearance of the brain is uniform it be extremely difficult from its appearance to determine whether there be more than natural turgescence of its vessels. P. girl of 12 died of Ap. Hydroceph. & the sympt. most distinctly marked — yet no effusion, but the different portions of brain exhibited different appearance one being turgid & the other not. The face too was livid before death, & the blood extravasated so as to render face almost black for a few hours before death. — It has been said that the brain is an organ always full, & that consequently there cannot be more blood in it at one time than at another. But tho brain be always full it is plain that if a greater force be applied to propel the blood into the brain be greater at one time than at another, the blood vessels will press more in this case against the surrounding parts than they would do otherwise. Allowing the brain to be always full, it is possible to conceive a force, which would even burst the scull, applied to propel the blood into the head - Hydrostatic. Paradox. Dissections from mania, Epilepsy, headache & have given many of the appearances of Ap. In seeing any particular condition of the brain it is impossible for us to judge what particular lesion might have been the consequence of it. — When pressure is on one side palsy is generally on the other but this not universal. Boy had palsy on right side - and attempt to stimulate him by applying some acrid matter to the nose, brought off an ichorous matter from the right nostril - a suppurated tumor was found on the right side of the brain. We cannot give a perfectly satisfactory account why palsy should be generally, not always on the side not compressed - why convulsions should happen generally not always on the compressed side - why the breathing the circulation, the alimentary system are sometimes unimpaired & sometimes much affected. Sudden thinks that compression of cerebellum gives the [illegible] Paral. affections of vasc. syst. &c. this not true always B. had tumor &c made pit into cerebellum, & yet no such effect. he died of Ap. to be sure.

Prognosis. Cullen's perfectly just. perfect Ap. is one of the most dangerous of diseases. often fatal in few hours. seldom lasts longer than 2 or 3 days. yet B. have recovered after having been for a day or two in this situation but a permanent complete recovery is hardly to be looked for. tho this sometimes happens. Slight warnings, or partial shocks of short duration may be completely recovered of. & therefore particular attention should be paid to them. The lowest degree of the Sympt. is not however free from danger. — The particular prognosis depends on the progress of the Sympt. If they become milder & seem to yield to remedies favor. if grow worse in spite of remed. very bad.

In the plan of cure our great object is to prevent the attacks when threatened — by avoiding every thing that might induce plethora, or local congestion. Same general plan of diet formerly recommended for prevention of Gout. Milk & veget. very little anim. food. none in case of any strong threatening - but little milk & veget. at one time. P. may take as much as is necessary to supply the waste from his way of life, - unless he be corpulent & we may judge it necessary to bring him down - but he should rather eat oftener than take a great quant. at a time, as the quant. lying in the stom. may be dangerous - Old P. not so safely change their way of life, in them therefore it should be done cautiously. Unless P. fat, not proper to keep him too sparely - as too great debility might arise from it. But in young P. there is not so much danger from abstemiousness. therefore from 30 to 50 P. should be put at once on milk & veget. diet. - In regard to exercise P. must be moderate, regular, unremitting. No violent exertions, nor exercise continued to much fatigue, nor such as to heat, & quicken the circulation to any great degree. In young P. walking the best exercise. But if P. fat unwieldy & subject to dyspn. walking may be impossible. Riding an easy horse, if P. fit for it, if not gestation in carriage. When P. becomes fit for walking should immediately have recourse to it. Regular exercise, & chiefly by walking is the best method of promoting regular distribution of blood, & general tendency to surface. — Besides attention to Diet & exercise, body must be kept open; & the degree of evacuation must depend on the urgency of the symptoms. In very slight warnings, body may be kept open enough by diet in worse cases P. may take Solub. Tart. from ℥iv to ℥vi 2 or 3 times a week - every day if body corpulent or cost. In young P. spare diet & exercise best way of bringing down corpulence. Strong purges not generally adviseable but any of the saline purges may be sufficiently proper. — If the warnings shew a tendency to return stronger evacuations necessary by general bleeding - tho this is not adviseable when it can be avoided, from its tendency to pleth. afterwards. Topical bleeding by leeches to temples, cupping & scarifying. A large issue in the neck may be very useful, or a seaton - One P. who had very strong warnings, had an issue of 5 or 6 peas but it was found too much the sore threatened Gangrene, such large issues therefore not adviseable. - On same principle Blisters kept open for a considerable time, or blisters repeatedly to neck w.ᶜ is more adviseable. The Lady formerly mentioned who had threatening of Ap. even to blindness, had a few days ago the same sympt. return. & was again relieved by leeches as before. — Tho bleeding at present be not advisable, yet as P. has been used to be blooded the practice must be given up w. great caution. — Certain postures must be avoided. P. must not stoop. nor twist his neck much about to look behind him. He must avoid as much as possible the horizontal position; & sleep w. his head & shoulders a good deal raised. He must avoid heat, keep himself always rather cold — keep his window open, & not sleep with more clothes than are necessary to keep him from being disagreeably cold. should have as few attendants as possible, for the fire, and All fermented liquor ale wine water spirits spirit. tinct. are to be totally given up — in old P. who have been much used to strong liquors they must be given up cautiously. Small beer may be retained as being laxat. Tobacco in any form may do harm even as snuff — cephalic powder better for procuring discharge from nose.

Under the attack, the most important remedy is blood letting. This will not be generally successful, because in great proportion of cases there is rupture of blood vessel & incurable discharge; & in a great proportion of those who do not die, hemiplegia &c will remain. Fothergill says bleeding improper as in great proportion of cases where bleeding used death or incurable hemiplegia induced. They would be induced without the bleeding "Post hoc ergo propter hoc" not a proper rule. He might as well have said that those who die of fracture after being trepanned die in consequence of having the pressure of the depressed scull removed from the brain.

He recommends vomit. because the disease may happen from the mass of blood being suddenly increased by the quantity of chyle introduced by a full meal. But Ap. is not generally from the absolute quant. of the blood, but from the determin. to the head, or from the increased impetus. Vomit. must therefore be precarious, & might rather induce Ap. than remove it. Yet if stom. much loaded the effort of vomit. may be less dangerous than that produced by the constant distension of stom, & the stimul. effect of its contents. It seems however proper that bleeding either top. or general should be premised to take off the immediate danger which might arise from the effort of vomit. Of Emet. White vitriol [illegible] is best, as being speediest

General bleeding is most effectual from the jugular vein, or from some large branch of the temp. art. It should be from a large orifice that the blood may run off as fast as possible - the ligature or pressure wh, must be made on jug. vein is a sort of objection, but it may be slight & only for a few secons the temp. art. is sometimes objected to as it is not easy to draw enough of blood from it. blood should be in pretty large quant. from 12 to 24 ounces; & then repeated 3 or 4 times in space of few days according to the symp. Dr G. saw the benefit from this practice in one ind. the redness & turgescence of face subsided on blood being drawn. It returned again & again, & was as often relieved by the same means. - Topical bleeding also very proper by 12 or 16 leeches, or by cupping on temples & round head. - these like general bleeding must be repeated as sympt. require. — Purging is also very proper, & under the pil Jalap & Cal. best from their small quantity being easily taken. ℞ Cal. gr v or vi Jalap gr XX to XXV, in some cases when bowels very costive this not too much, but generally it is better to give it in divided doses 10 to 15 gr Jal. to 2 or 3 gr Cal. & repeated every 2 or 3 hours. This may be kept up for several days. If P. cannot swallow we must endeavor to procure passage by sharp glyst. w. vol. alk. or decoct. sen. or com. salt, repeatedly thrown up till it operate. — Blisters should be applied to head. No more inconvenience from applying Blist. to head than to any other part but at least it may be applied to the neck. — By its discharge it may relieve congest. or by its ordinary effect in other disorders depending on increased action of internal vessels it may relieve the strong action of intern. vess. When bleeding cannot be ventured on blisters should not be neglected. — No stim. should be applied in recent Ap. tho still they are used in England. The analogy of their effect in Sync. leads to suppose them highly improper in Ap. Sync. depends on weak flow to head, stim. by rousing action of vessels rouse from Syncope but in Ap. we certainly do not mean to excite the action of vessels but to allay it. Even vol. alk. to nose may do harm on same principle; & it is inconceivable what the ad-

vantage

can be that is expected from them. In palsy of long standing, when action of vessels is weakened; & no pressure nor strong action is supposed in the vessels of the brain, stimuli may be useful. but for this very reason they must be hurtful in ap. If there be effusion or if there be only strong action of vessels so as in either case to compress the brain, the only effect of stimuli must be to increase both these causes of the disease. ———

Paralytic affections depending on compression must require precisely the same practice wt. Ap. so long as the disease is recent, and as any tendency to effusion or morbid action of the vessels of the brain remain. But when the disease has continued long, so that we have reason to conclude that the affection which remains depends on the weakness induced by the injury done to the organ of the nerves; & not on any remains of effusion or morbid action, then other remedies become necessary. Various stimuli have been applied to the part affected — Vol. alk. caust. mixed wt. oil. Equal parts of Alk & oil too severe in general, but 2 or 2½ pts oil wt 1 pt. Alk. answers very well — Oleum Ammon. This keeps the skin red without blistering &c. Rubbing vol. alk. spt is now rather ambiguous especially in recent case - it stimul. the vess. as well as the nervous system. Strong solution of salt, or even dry salt has been used - sea bathing has been recommended, partly on account of the stim. w. the salt gives. But salt in any form not much to be relied on. - Aromat. oils, oil of Turpent. have been recommended 2 pts oil w. 1 pt Turpent. This is not so good as the volat. linim. - Veget. acrids, chiefly mustard, have been employed in form of synapism - sprinkling a poultice with a quant. of mustard, & keeping it on for an hour or an hour and a half - & thus repeated for 8 or 10 days - This better than blist. as less apt to gang. & can be repeated oftener - Animal acrids, chiefly cantharides - may either be employed as blister, or rather as rubefacient - This has no advantage over mustard. - Scourging limb w. small rods or with nettles for same purpose has been tried. This does not seem so proper as sinap. - Frictions of great use, w. the hand, w. flesh brush, or w. flannels - Flannels may be impregnated w. steams of aromat. as placebo, & to make pt. continue the use of them. - It may be observed in general on the use of stim. in paral. that none of them can have any effect in removing the cause of the disorder in the organ of the nerves. But when the occasional cause is removed & no suspicion of pressure or of morbid action of the vessels of the head remains, the disease then depending chiefly on the weakneſs of the Muscles from the imperfect tranſmiſsion of the nervous influence thro the nerves which have been injured in their origin, then friction may be of great use; & the other topical stimuli may be of some service. — Heat has been recommended; & in some cases properly. In recent case heat must be very improper. It might induce Apop. But when all general & top. pleth. gone, when the palsied limb grows cold, wh. it is apt to do, while the rest of the body is not cold, Heat must be of advantage. Keeping the limb warm must at any rate be proper. Fomentation, in such cases, or warm bath, & above all warm pumping, may be of service. This practice is however best & safest in Paral. supervening on Rheum, or from poisons as of lead, merc. Arsenic. In these cases warm bathing or pumping has restored the limb. But in palsy supervening on Apo. it is neceſsary at least to evacuate P. to remove all danger from pleth. before using w. bath. P. sent to Bath for palsy of this kind have dropped down of Apo. after coming out of the warm bath. Topical warmth is therefore safest. When it was tried in R.I. a P. died of Apo. soon after coming out of w. bath in course of a few weeks. ~~They were dropp.~~ &

It is uncertain if the miner. impregnation in mineral water gives them any superior efficacy over w. bath of pure water. probably the effect is merely from the warmth. — Cold bath, from its stimul. has been useful in palsy of long standing. Early in the disease it must be very improper, but when pleth. is gone it may be of great use. Continued cold must be very improper, but the sudden application of it very useful, Shower bath best way of applying it. But this remedy requires caution. When P. feels weak, tremulous, chilly after cold bath, it should be given up, as in this case it will probably do no good, & may do harm. ——

In some kinds of palsy especially those depending on poisons, or on mere topical paral. Electricity has been very serviceable. But in Par. Hemiplegica Elect. has done little good. Dr G. tried it in 50 or 60 P. w. very little benefit. Yet if this species of palsy were to be removed by stimuli Electricity should remove it, for it is the most powerful of stimuli. — Care should be taken to obviate all pleth. before Electr. be employed — & Elect. should not be applied about the head. It should also be applied in small sparks, great shock benumbs

— Exercise is of great consequence in palsy. P. should use the palsied limb as much as possible - try to use it, said Dr Hunter, or think of doing it if you cannot do it. While plethora continues exercise, if P. otherwise weak, may be hurtful, but whenever that is obviated general exercise as well as particular of limb should be regularly employed.

Of Internal remedies there are none of any great consequence. Volatile alk. may be tried. It is one of the quickest & most diffusible stimuli, & when there is general debility it may be of use. ℞ Hartshorn drops 10 to 20. or in solid form gr.5 to gr10 - large doses should not be given at first especially. — Mustard horse raddish & — Mustard seed contributes to flow of urine, & may in this way do good in serous ap. When bruised it is apt to excite vomit. should therefore be given entire. ʒij or ʒiij or at most ℥ß. as dose - This is the best internal stimulus. — Arnicum. This seems to have no particular advantage. Dr G. tried it in various cases of par. & amaurosis, but it did not seem to have done any good. — Aromats have been employed - they are more heating & therefore less safe than mustard. — Resinous substances as Guiacum;

Suspension & have been used internally. They are liable
to same objection as Aromat; & have as little efficacy
In par. from Rheum. They may be of some service.
But in Par. from Ap. they are neither safe nor ef-
fectual. — Fetids & antispasmod. have been found
of very little efficacy. Fetids may act chiefly
by their strong sensible qualities arresting & changing
any morbid action of nerves. But what use they
can have in Paral. when not an irregular nervous
motions, but weakness or lesions of substance of the
nerves, is not easily discernible. — If much
uneasiness & restlessness after all stimuli given Op.
may be employed to give ease. — Tonics &
as Per. B.
bitters, have been found of no use in the cure
of palsy, unless perhaps as tending to obviate
some diseased state of stom. or general debility.
& for this purpose Exercise & regularity of
diet much better than any remedies. On the
whole Medicines are of very little avail in
Lead arsenic or like merc. may accumulate their effects by frequent application, & produce
the cure of Paralysis. Paral. of limbs, coldness, weak In Par. from
& from poison as of lead arsenic &c
cold &c must restore heat by friction, or Sinapisms, warm
ointm.ts Electricity to stim. the nerves & muscles. blisters
sinapisms, & other stim. tho of doubtful effect in other Par. are very useful in the.

Apoplexia Hydrocephalica.

We rarely meet w.th this disease in adults, tho we do sometimes Dr. G. had P. of 18, one of 19 one of 22. & has known of the disease at 30 & even 37. But these instances very rare. — Lassitude feverishness & headache sometimes occur nearly about the same time; & sometimes very violent head ache before any other symp. Pulse at first frequent then slow & at last extremely quick. — Used to be called worm fever because in course of the disease worms sometimes passed — but this merely accidental. First good account of it is that by Dr. Whytt of Ed.r 1768 Ed.r Med. Ess. Vol 3. ~~[illegible]~~ — The disease lasts from 2 to 6 weeks — may be fatal in 7 or 8 days tho most commonly about 14 days or a little more; 1 P. had it w.th remissions & exacerbat.s for more than 3 months, fatal at last.

This disease may be divided into 3 distinct stages.

during first stage the symp. are slight, & the diagnosis not easy — Loss of ap. — loss of spirits P. becomes pale & thin; the pulse is somewhat quickened, the skin hotter than usual; P. sometimes better sometimes worse; & occasionally w.th very perceptible exacerbations in the evening. The pulse is generally not strong tho quick it rises in this stage sometimes to 140 but most commonly from 90 to 120. Sometimes there is but very little fever tho the pulse be frequent. The appetite grows worse & worse. The tongue often grows whitish, then reddish, & partly aphthous. Generally there is some degree of thirst; often vomiting once or twice a day - sometimes oftener sometimes less frequent; but generally there is some vomiting in this stage. Generally costiveness, but there may also be diarrhoea; & sometimes cost. & diar. alternate. The bowels are not easily moved by cathart. Sometimes there is pain in the whole head, or in crown, or in forehead; or in one side. From the headach & languor the P. cannot rise out of bed. but tho' there may be some degree of coma. the sleep is broken & troubled. Eyes become impatient of light even cannot bear sight of a candle then P. unwilling to look up. P. apt to pick the nose. This symp. is generally said to be from worms but not from worms in

Hydroceph. Nose is dry, & hence it becomes itchy. P. apt to grind the teeth even more than in worms. The nose after becoming dry as it generally does in this stage may continue dry thro whole disease. In this stage it is impossible that the diagnosis should be perfect.

In the second stage pulse becomes slower, & irregular - even slower than in ordinary health. Has sunk in young P. from 130 or about the natural stand. to 46. Intermits sometimes; & intervals between systole & diastole often unequal. Sometimes strong sometimes weak. Symp. of first stage continue. Skin grows hotter, or at least does not grow cool wd the weakening of the pulse. P. moans constantly; or shrieks out from violent pain of head or from terror. As this stage goes on squint comes on which is very characteristic; & squint in this disease always implies double vision. Sometimes double vision before perceptible squint but must be degree of squint first. Double vision produced by images of objects [illegible] falling on points of the retinae which are not the same relatively to the axis of the eye. & when one eye is turned out of its parall. direction to the other there must be double vision. Delirium of various kinds. Often only Typhomania or low muttering delirium. Sometimes only coma — & even in this stage there are sometimes intervals of ease. Sometimes remarkable fetor of breath in this stage, sometimes not. Urine in this stage is various, natural crude, depositing whitish sediment. The son of Ld [illegible] has frequently had violent headaches wh other symp. of Hydr. the parox. connected w. remarkable flow of limpid urine tho' no previous diminution of the flow. —

In the third stage the pulse grows much more frequent & generally continues strong. The second stage is from 1 to 3 weeks before death. The last from 2 to 10 days before death. Dr Whyte has counted the pulse to 210. But generally it is from 130 to 190. Coma violent in this stage Often . P. cannot be rouzed. The P. insensible to even strong light. Pupil ~~could~~ remain dilated in the brightest sunshine — try it by bringing candle close to the eye. Often blindness in this stage while hearing & internal senses remain. P. blind while could walk about & speak distinctly. Pupils may remain contracted till some time.

be applied, as vol. alk. to nose, or stim. thrown into stom. then they will become dilated. Often one or both eye lids fall down, cramp, or convulsions, or tremors occur, sometimes hemiplegia. Even repeated fits of convulsions may occur, so that it may be difficult to say whether it be not Epilepsy. Sometimes a degree of subsultus but this uncommon. Sometimes total loss, & sometimes difficulty of swallowing. Eyes appear red & inflamed. Epistaxis may occur. This analogous to Pt. who had effusion into cellular membrane of face. Involuntary stools & urine; Breathing laborious as in apop.—

Dissections pretty uniform. from ℥iij to ℥viij of a limpid or yellowish fluid found in one or all of the ventricles of the brain. Gelatinous matter sometimes found about surf. of brain near opt. nerve. It is serum entangled in the soft cellul. membrane. In 2 cases out of ten Dr. G. has seen tumors in brain. Perhaps on an average third part of P. in Hydr. have such tumors. The disease is necessarily fatal, when they exist, at least as far as we know at present— but there are no marks by wh. their existence can be prognosticated. They are of various sizes some of them as large as a hens egg. These tumors have been inflamed, or suppurated – Considerable portion of the brain itself has been suppurated. The substance of it being broken down & softish, tho not brought to state of pure pus. Always congestion of blood or some degree of infl. has been found in brain. brain has been red, or filled thro its substance with small red points wt. gave it a reddish appearance, thro the medullary part of it.

Remote Causes. – Often impossible to discern any predisponent cause. Original laxity has been supposed in brain or its vessels, which is a point that can neither be proved nor refuted. Injuries to head at birth have been said to give occasion of Hydr. It has certainly followed injuries of the head long after birth: perhaps the disease did not appear for a year or two after the injury. In young children falls blows or concussions may have led to it. Headache, Epistax. Tinnit. &c have occurred on injuries by blow concussion &c to head. It has followed Sc. Fev. Measles, Hooping cough & when these diseases have broken the constitution & induced laxity of vessels & dissolved condition of blood; or generally a dropsical state of body. It has been said to arise from suppression or diminution of Urine. The blood in in this case contain more than its due proportion of serum. the thinner pt. of urine being absorbed. Ap. has happened from this cause. but Ap. Hydro. from it has occurred very seldom. Serous tumors in the brain give rise to Ap. Hydro.; & these are perhaps always a modification of Scroph. Scroph. children are undoubtedly more subject than others to Hydr. Many w. these tumors in brain there are often found scroph. tumors in other parts of the body, in neck, armpits, groin Mesentery &c. Hence Ap. Hydr. may be termed in some measure a family disease. Several of the same family often take it. Not call it hereditary, for those who have it can hardly be supposed to live to have children; but the original scroph. habit w.th which it is oftenest connected is hereditary. From its being family disease precautions may be taken against it. When one or two of a family have shewn this mod. of scroph. affection Issue or seton in the neck has saved some children from it when the others of the family had died of it. Dr Fothergill supposed it to come from rupture of a Lymphat. this may sometimes be the cause of it.

Ratio Sympt. — The disease does not seem to depend on water in the head. The water is probably not found out till the last stage, sometimes not even then. & therefore is probably a consequence of the disease than the cause of it. The headache impatience of light. Tinnitus, febrile state, nausea &c seem to be always previous to the extravasation, & cannot therefore depend on it. But these sympt. are perfectly analogous to what takes place in the hemorrhagic or slightly infl. state of the vessels of the eye. It is therefore probable that these symp. depend on this condition of of the brain & its vessels. There is very great analogy between Ap. Hydr. & Ophth. Tarsi. That low obstinate degree of the infl. state of vessels w.ch exists in the Oph. Tarsi would in the brain infallibly give all the sympt. of Hydr. Intern. The effusion of watery fluid from the inflamed vessels in O. Tarsi, is quite similar to what takes place from the vessels of the brain in Hydr. intern. — It is most likely therefore that the first stage of the Hydr. Intern. depends on the infl. or hemorrh. state of the vessels, w.ch give a certain degree of pressure to the brain. (The change from the infl. to the chronic state of the sympt. may depend on beginning Effusion) Irritation & pressure of brain from increased action of vessels gives all the symp. w.ch arise from watery pressure such as in Hydr. Extern, & many sympt. of Hydr. Intern. as headache Tinnitus, sensibility to light &c do not generally happen from mere watery pressure in Hydr. Extern. or in Apop. tho they sometimes may arise from it — There symp. therefore depend probably on increased action & an analogous to wt happens in Phren. & in the infl. or hemorrhagic state of the vessels of other parts. — The slow pulse &c of the second stage probably owing to the torpor induced by increased pressure. The same may be observed in pressure from fracture of skull. — The quick pulse of the last stage is also common to Ap. fracture & when the pressure alone produces it. Dilat. of pupil from pressure obstructing the nervous influence, so that the external impression is not followed by the correspond. feeling; & consequently does not produce its ordinary effect of contracting or dilating the pupil according to the impression on the external organ. Squint depends on spasm, or rather on paralysis of some of the orbitar muscles, & is evidently from pressure — dryness of nose is probably from changed determination of blood. or probably it is a continuation of that state of intest. canal wh. generally gives costiveness in this disease.

Mode of Cure — cure very difficult, but cures have been said to be made, & therefore it is proper in all cases to try. The two indications are, to diminish the determin. of blood to the head, & take off the infl. action of the vessels; & to promote absorption — as to resolving the tubercles we know of nothing that can be of any use in this way, & therefore do not make it a separate indication —

Bleeding was formerly much used. It was given up in Eur., & has since been revived in America by Rush who has employed very large bleedings, & as he thinks, w. success in some cases. But we need farther confirmation on this point. About 25 years ago bleeding was very fairly tried here & unsuccessfully. Cases however may occur in which bleeding both general & topical may be useful. — Blisters to head & neck. either keeping blister open or repeating it; or employing issue or seton. This is probably the best preservative against the disease; but most likely it will have little effect in stopping the disease after it has begun. — Purging, & w. drastic purges. These determine blood downwards, but they have not however had much effect. P. have been somewhat relieved after purge but this often happens tho no purge employed. Bowels very torpid. Children under 7 years have required repeatedly Cal. gr v. to open or Jalap from gr xx to gr xxv. — Sweating. Vapor bath for this purpose (Ed. Med. Com.) & sweating powder at same time. This acts better if mer. has been before employed. This treatment has made symp. subside. Girl who lived 2 months in Ap. Hydr. had the squint go off 2 or 3 times by this practice, but it always returns, & the Disease ended as usual. — Diuretics (Med com. vol. 10) Digitalis has been recommended as diuer. This is a dangerous med. but in such a disease, any med. may be tried. — The remedy w.ch for 20 years has been most recommended is Mercury given to affect the system. Merc. is the most powerful deobstruent known, It has checked the morbid action of the vessels in bad ulcers, in hepat. in cyn. malig. But it has never been of use in scroph. ophth. nor in scroph. affection of other parts. It has however a powerful & what may be called a specific effect in promoting absorption. — It is extremely difficult to produce salivation in this disease sometimes impossible. 2 or 3 gr cal. have been given 2 or 3 times a day & at same time a great quant. of strong oint. rubbed in without producing salivation. Yet when salivation has been produced it has done no good. Dr. L. was accused of killing P. in this disease from having succeeded in producing salivation. People have an aversion at it, & think it a very rough practice. — Producing flow from nose has been recommended, a few pinches a day of pulvis cephal. may be given for this purpose, but very little good can be effected hence.

Tapping the brain has been proposed. This might draw off the water already extravasated, but certainly it is very improbable that it would cure the disease.

Tapping has been tried from the analogy of Hydro: Externa, or chronic Hydr. — Of this disease which has not hitherto been cured may give some account in this place. — It occurs soon after birth tho some-times not for a year or two after. The scull enlarges to a very great degree chiefly the crown of the head. The eyes are pushed outwards. fluctuation may be felt. sutures very open, face is small & withered. Some of the monstrous sculls found have been supposed to have belonged to some miserable objects who have lived a considerable time under this disease. These children will sometimes suck more than a full grown healthy child & thus may live many months. Tapping scull has been tried in N.º of these 26 gills or 104℥ were drawn off — Operation has been tried repeatedly & after evacuating water scull has been pressed close but water soon increased again & child died. Brain was almost wasted small portion of it remain behind, or rather a continuation of the medulla oblongata, & a small quant. behind the eyes, the rest of the scull was filled w.ᵗ water — The mother of 3 children who died of this disease took each a long journey during pregnancy. It is therefore probably connected w. violent exercise during pregnancy, so as to hurt the fetus, or w. violence done to head in hard labor – Hydr. Internus may sometimes depend on same cause. ——— Of the other species of Ap. little need be said.

Ap. Venenata from poisons taken into stom. as ardent spir. opium, hyoscyamus, belladonna &c The object is to expell the poisonous matter as soon as possible from the stom. by strong vomit. Vitriol Z. ʒj. this will operate almost instantly. Tart. Emet. other means when these cannot be had, Volat. alk. water salt brine, Mustard – or merely warm water. Veget. acids have some effect in counteracting these poisons, & may be thrown into stom. By all means long P. sleeping may prove fatal; at any rate it prevents the use of remedies – carrying P. about, light noise, forcing him to walk &c – This species needs not the remedies of Ap. sanguinea & serosa. Merely filling stom. w. warm water in Ap. temulenta is generally enough – throwing off the superfl. quant. of strong liquor in this way from stom. is always safer than retaining it.

Ap. Suffocata from mephit. air. ~~[illegible]~~

of cold water has done good - in some of states of America when men found drunk it is common to pump water on him. This in some cases may be of use; but in others, especially those in whom the ap. symptoms of strong liquor appear chiefly after they have come into cold air, this would probably be dangerous. In ap. suffocation from drowning there is no certain mark by wh. we can distinguish that P. actually dead lividity of lips & face is only a difference in degree from natural state; or recoverable state & therefore should not be trusted to. Complete immersion for 5 or even 3 min. is most commonly fatal. But P. generally struggle in water, & may by coming to top get some breath. Therefore their being 5 min. in water should not deter us from trying. As to what is said of P. being a quarter or even half an hour under water & recovering they are not to be credited. Cold contributes much to produce death in drown People. Sometimes the men falling in thro ice in cold weather, & being very suddenly taken out has produced death. In all cases P. much chilled. Therefore attention should be given to restore gradually but as speedily as may be the natural heat. by removing wet cloths, laying P. near fire, heat of another living body. Warm sand, salt, & rubbing w.d. Warm flan. Along w.th this imitating the natural motions of respiration in the way well known. The air blown in gives the oxygen or whatever it is to the blood w.d makes it stimul. the heart &c — Stimuli to the most sensible parts of body – to soles of feet palms of hands, vol. spirits to nose. Warm wine, spirits, arom. thrown into stom. either by tube when swallowing lost or naturally. When swallowing returned P. will generally be out of danger. tho some after being so far recovered have died. Stim. into intest. by glyster. Tobacco seems too violent from the dreadful effects it produces. sickness cold sweat faintness & weakness. Some have supposed w.th great probability that if P. were properly sensible to its stim. it would produce death, & that their safety was owing to the torpor of the syst. – If the great object were to evacuate the intest. at all hazards tobacco might be the most powerful stim. but this is by no means the indication, w.d is to produce a perman. & as far as may be an agreeable stim. — Alk. salts, wine & water

Arom. turpent. may be used they will give enough of stimul. without the dreadful effects wh Tob. has — Shaking & rubbing the body considerably, & these means continued for a considerable length of time as for an hour —

Ap. from cold – P. get into deep sleep, & all feeling is gone – exertion to keep P. awake the only safety, is rouzing them from sleep. + Solander – Boerhaave travelling in post chaise in great cold fell asleep – coachman called to waken him – when he could not rouze him this way he applied his horse whip to him wh probably saved his life – gradual restor. of heat —

Ap. Mentalis does not always depend on pressure – apt from violent emotions there may be stagnation, or irregular action so as to prod. Ap. Serous or Sanguin. this ap. is never taken to

Ap. Katalepsis which is mostly from violent emotions said also from irritation of worms – this is never taken for mania. P. formerly mentioned, married woman. Her husband went abroad to Amer. in war of Amer. & she lived several years irreproachably believing her husband dead she at last married another. her 1st husband returned soon after & they went to live together. She had had a child by her first husband wh. she was nursing, when on being reproached by one of her neighbours wh.

her marriage during her husbands absence, she became Maniacal. her child was obliged to be taken from her to nurse, & she was brought to infirmary. She got somewhat better & her child was brought to her almost starved w. bad nursing; on sight of it she again became quite maniacal. from this state she passed into the state of Katalepsis quite motionless, the pupil of eye did not contract in the brightest sun. As it was said that P. in this state may be roused by having the object of their thoughts presented to them her child was brought to her. She immediately began to look at it, & soon stretched out her arms & seized it most eagerly so that there seemed danger of her squeezing it to death. she did not however hurt it, & it was got from her. The Mania & Katalep. alternated several times afterwards & the P. died. – similar to story of man Katalept. from w. nothing could rouse him but his mistreſs whose refusal had been the occasion of the disease. – Nothing was found that had the least Sympt. of disease in the brain of this P. except a little gelat. matter on its surface. This form of Ap. is seldom seen. general & top. evac chiefly bleeding in head, & generally, & keeping body open seems to be all that can be done.

2 Order Adynamiae —

These consist in weakness or loss of the vital or of the natural motions — as of heart & arteries; or of aliment. canal. They are connected w. the comata or loss of volunt. motion; tho' these completely distinguished by the functions which they affect. In the adyn. the action of the stom. & intest. is generally weakened, hardly ever lost

1 Genus Syncope —

Consists in the weakening or entire ceasing of the action of the heart & arteries. 2 Species 1. Syncope Cardiaca which depends on organic lesion of heart or great arteries. 2 Syncope Occasionalis, which may arise from various & often slight causes, & is unconnected w. organ. lesion of heart. The first species is rare. Syn. in 50 or 100 cases may not depend on organ. lesion; & may be attended with no danger. But when it occurs suddenly, frequently, without any discoverable occasional cause — when it is connected with palpitation of the heart, & irregularity of pulse, we must refer it to organ. lesion, which is incurable by any means hitherto known. All that can be done is by attention to avoid what seems most apt to excite it, by regular diet, &c to endeavor to prolong life. Syn. may arise from sudden failure of vis vitae by stopping or cutting the nerve leading to the heart, in wh. case it would very speedily be fatal.

244. System. have enumerated several varieties of Sync. occasion. They are only different degrees of same affection, & therefore are properly arranged under a general name. — Deliquium, is the lowest species consisting of paleness & weakness of pulse from some occasional cause — every thing else being in sound state.

Leipopsychia the 3rd degree — Syncope the 4th paleness, coldness no pulse, nor sensation nor motion. Asphyxia the highest degree wh. implies the want of every sign of life, & differs from death only in not being permanent.

Syncope Occasionalis arises from affection of any other pt. of body, than heart & great arteries, or from affections of mind. — Mere Pleth. may produce it. great quant of blood accumulated about heart from the difficulty of transmitting it when the whole mass is too large, may give Syn. & with same sympt. as in organic lesion. Removing the occasional cause will shew that this species of Syn. does not depend on organ. lesion. If pt. be pleth. & accustomed to full living we may suspect this species of Syncope & must attend to it in our mode of treatment. From stooping forward as to read or write long, the blood may be accumulated about the heart & if rise suddenly & stretch ones self more blood may be derived from the head than can be spared to support the action of the heart & consequently fit of Syn. may ensue.

Most people have felt something of this kind tho not perhaps to the degree of complete syncope. Dr. G. subject to this in his younger years, in him it went to complete syn. — It is dangerous to make experiments of this kind, dilatation of great arter. may happen from frequent trials & syn. card. be induced. — Probably on this principle we must explain the case of Col. Townsend as described by Dr Cheyne, if perhaps there be not something of imagination in the acct. Improbable that any person should have a direct power over the vital functions. But certain postures may, in particular individuals, weaken or suspend the vital functions. & by putting themselves in these postures these people may seem to exert a power of suspending the action of the vital powers — analogous to incubus from posture. — Dr John Hunter — motion of heart & respiration was suspended, face cadaverous for about 3 quarters of an hour. while voluntary functions, & senses internal & external remained entire. He died suddenly from fit of passion, & there was found slight ossification of heart.

Syncope Card. from various organic affections of the heart. as Polypi wh. generally form after death but may perhaps exist before it. Ossifications — adhesions or effusion as consequence of previous inflam. state of pericard. P. girl after a strain from lifting heavy weight had syn. card. wh. continued 2 or 3 years before it proved fatal. The pulse was sometimes down to 28 or even 20. There was found slight adhesion & a little water more than usual. There must have been slight infl. state of pericard. before. Sometimes adhesions have been so strong that pericard. seemed wanting. Dilatation of ventr. or great arteries may produce syn. card. This may also gen dropsy of pericard. & thus more certainly produce Syn. card. Calculi in cavities of heart some of them of ℥ij weight, & greenish color have been found, wh. of course were accompanied wh. Syn. card. Syn. Occasionally may arise from a great variety of causes, as violent emotions of mind. Perhaps any very violent emotion may in some constitutions give Syn. but chiefly sudden joy. Anger also has occasioned it; grief, fear from diminution of nervous power. Lady being informed that her sister was very near death, for whom she had entertained no apprehensions, sunk into Syn. so suddenly that Dr G. had not time to prevent her falling. — After Syn. has been once or twice induced the heart becomes so irritable that Syn. is very easily induced afterwards. On this principle some people especially ladies have Syncope almost at command. By exciting in themselves certain emotions or sensations they can throw themselves into Syncope, in the same manner as Hysteria may be induced by emotions voluntarily excited. — Shocking sights induce Syn in many people. executions. well acted tragedy. Many great stout people whom one would not have suspected of too great delicacy of nerves fainted when Mrs Siddons first acted in Ed. (Dr Cogier) — Antipathies, as at cat, mouse cheese &c this must be referred to peculiarity of constitution — It does not seem to depend on any thing offensive in the smell. Even agreeable smells as of white lilly in some P. give degree of Syncope. In Italy it became fashionable to dislike bouquets. Gentleman brought into company artificial bouquet & not perfumed & some of the Ladies fainted there is something of whim & something of reality in these antipathies.

they seem connected w. state of stom. Some P. cannot walk in flower garden of a morning before breakfast when the flowers most fragrant without feeling a degree of sickness from the smell tho' it be agreeable to them Musk makes some People sick. Yet certain smells rouze from Syn. — Many poisons or articles of food taken into stom. induce Syn. Laurel water, Tobacco &c. Mere distention or repletion of the stom. — Taking off accustomed tension of some part of body, thus Tapping, bursting of an abscess — Inanition from want of food or artificial evacuations as purging sweating some P. cannot bear two or 2 or 3 motions of cathart. without being brought to some degree of Syn. others may bear 5 or 6 times as many. Loss of blood the most powerful evacuation in producing Syn. Some P. cannot be blooded to any extent from this cause — Lady sunk down almost as soon as blood began to flow — whenever she was attempted to be raised to erect posture she fainted, in horizont. post. she was perfectly free of Syn. It was 2 hours before she could be raised so much as to be carried to bed & several hours more before she could sit up. Fear of bleeding contributes to bring on the Syn. — Violent pain often gives Syn. & is sometimes a relief from the cause of the pain. as in spasm, infl. The relaxation induced by Syn. removes in some of these cases the spasm, or whatever it is wh. supports the infl. state of the parts & it may remove it permanently hence the effect of bleeding ad animi deliquium in Pneum. Tho this is always a dangerous it may sometimes be an effectual practice. P. violent pain from cholic for 2 or 3 days & resisted all means of allaying it. At last P. fainted; & from that moment the pain was gone. Must have been spasmod. pain most probably. — Posture has a very great effect in inducing or continuing Syn. Any person whatever may be brought to state of Syn. by being confined a given time to erect posit. without musc. motion. Hence the impropriety of erect posture in Syn. Nothing more is needed in general but horizontal posture cool air, & perhaps some slight stim. to remove Syn. The effect of posture in inducing Syn. is quite obvious. The erect posit. facilitates the return of the venous blood from the head; & retards the flow by the arteries to the head. There is a mutual dependence of the heart & brain on one another. The heart requires a certain action of the brain & vice versa; & when the action of the brain weakened by having too little blood propelled into it, it ceases to send the proper degree of nervous influence to the heart. Hence the weakening or suspending of the action of the heart. The action or rather activity of Brain may be in various proportions to that of the heart & vice versa. Probably from this cause the various degrees of Syn. in various cases. (the different proportions that may exist between the action of brain, & that of heart is rather to be inferred from the different degrees of syncope ~~than~~ no direct evid. of this variety of proportion)

Sympt. Syn. may arise from innumerable causes from whatever induces great debility — Repulsion of exanth. as measles S. pox has induced it — In this case it is to be supported by wine &c. — Metast. of ulcers &c. this may happen, but is but ill supported by modern facts. — Various disorders of the stom. & intestines. It has occurred from Gastritis. Often from Dysp. nausea vomit. anxiety & load of stom. from too great repletion, — P have fainted from this circumst. at table, perhaps other things as crowded room fire at the back &c have concurred. From the debility induced by previous excess in eating or drinking —— Hysteric P. very subject to Syn. Cases of this kind of Syn. have occurred unconnected w. the suspending of action of heart & arteries. Voluntary powers were suspended tho without any degree of Ap. or Paral. A Lady relation of Dr G. much subject to this. used to drop down in any situation ~~There~~ was no effort of the will employed to bring it on, yet P. felt its approach & used to compose herself so as not to fall when it came on. — It alternated w. Hysteria, & sometimes with very violent degree of Asthma, with cramps, & tightening in P. [illegible]

The approach of the fit stopped the syncope but induced a violent paroxysm of Hysteria. Dr G. has seen two or 3 other instances of a similar kind in clinical ward, but they are very uncommon. The pulse, the breathing, the color were not changed. Speaking ludicrously of the P. situation when she was in the fit, has set her a laughing which was involuntary & alternated w. crying as in hysteric fit. — Gout repelled sometimes induces syncope. It is reckoned an evidence of Gout in stom. when syncope occurs in repelled gout. — Scurvy induces Syn. very generally. Debility is one of the most remarkable symp. of Scurvy. In advanced stage of this disease moving P. or even admitting free air to them in some cases induces Syn. wh. is sometimes fatal. — Various febrile diseases induce Syn. occasionally.

Of the History of Syncope little need be said. Sometimes comes on almost instantly, sometimes w. previous warning of sickness, nausea, vomit. &c & that for an hour or two before complete Syn. Syn. Cardiaca not to be cured. Life may be prolonged by avoiding all violent, sudden, or long continued efforts — by light cool diet avoiding plethora by very moderate exercise and gestation, promoting secretions & excretions. — Syn. Occasionalis & Syn. card. during fit require same practice. only more moderate use of stim. generally in last than in other. Horizontal post. slight stim. as vol. spirits to nose — glass of water, of wine, few drops of vol. alk. &c or any other stim. to rouse P. (See Cullen, Sauvages, Lancisi, Morgagni, for more description on this subject)

— Dyspepsia & Hypochondriasis. —

It is to Dr. that we owe first good view of Dyspep. — the symp. are want of app. nausea, vomit. flatulency, eructations, cardialgia, Gastrodynia, costiveness. these sympt. are in various degrees, & variously combined in different persons. The disease seems to depend on a weakness or loss of tone in the moving fibres of the stom. & in a morbid state of the secretions necessary to digestion and assimilation of the aliment. Nausea & vomit. are from irritation of stom. & diaphragm by the morbid contents of stom — flatulency & eructation from air extricated from the aliments too long retained, or fermenting too violently Cardialgia heartburn) from the acid of the stomach thrown up by slight convulsive motion of stom. so as to irritate the cardia & esophagus, the motions of stom. not being strong enough to produce vomit. It is relieved by mucilage slowly swallowed so as to sheath the parts against the acrimony of the fluid thrown upwards. Pomfret cakes one of the best form of taking mucilage — Gastrodynia depends on a degree of spasmod. constriction, & is a lower degree of cramp. It is a pain quite distinct from Cardialgia, tho it seems to depend on the same cause, as it is cured by the same means. If violent however it may be necessary to give Op. & this relieves it so suddenly as to leave little doubt but that the pain is of the spasmod. kind.

There does not seem to be any good reason for dividing Dysp. & Hypoch. into two different diseases. Dyspept. sympt. may indeed exist with but little perhaps no Hypochondr. & Hypoch. with little dyspepsia - But they are commonly conjoined. Hardly ever does the one exist in any exquisite degree without the other. Many other dyspeptic symp. may occasionally be wanting But these cases ought not therefore to be considered as separate diseases. The state of the stom. in Dysp. naturally leads to that state of mind called Hypochondr. The converse of this is that when languor & debility, & a low degree of Hypochon. exist from exhaustion, fatigue hunger &c the taking of nourishing food w. some glasses of wine immediately removes the spirits & produces a consciousness of brillness & activity of mind. — The Hypoch. sympt. are most marked in the Melancholic temperament. Persons of this temperam. more apt to apply with constancy & painful attention to subjects w. interest them than people of other temperaments - They are more prone to languor also. Hence when they turn their thoughts to the state of their own health they dwell more on it than others

& produces a deeper impression on their minds. Hence they become languid listless irresolute, serious sad timid, apprehensive especially about their own health. dreading fatal consequences from the slightest sympt. of disturb. Hence they attend w. great care to ~~the~~ slightest variation of feeling & generally are obstinate in their belief of their own state of health & offended w. those who make light of their sym. or would persuade them that they are in no danger.

These sympt. more apt to accomp. dysp. in Melancholic temperaments than in others. More apt to be found in old than in young people tho the dyspept. symp. may be equally violent in the young. They are more difficultly cured in old than in young. In young Hypochondriacs is often completely cured. seldom in the old.– tho it has been cured also in old P. [illegible] had strong Hypochondr. & dyspept. sympt. for 4 or 5 years yet she recovered & from 74 to 86 has been perfectly free of Hypochondr.

The symp. of Dysp. are very various in different individuals & in same individual at different times. Any one of the sympt. or more than one of them may be entirely wanting. Sometimes there is only anorexia or w. nausea; or with flatulence two or 3 of the sympts. are perfectly sufficient to characterize the disease. In all cases the juvantia, the laedentia, & the causae seem to be the same. — Sometimes the Dysp. symp. are very short. oppression of stom, eructa, &c from slight occasional cause; as overloading stom. or eating what disagrees w.t P. & the symp. go off in a few hours. Sometimes there is slight fit of Dysp. after every meal, w.h soon goes off — may be oppression of stom. perhaps head ache, slight pain, eructa, cardialgia &c which go off in a few hours. Often this state of Dysp. is brought on by excess in eating or drinking, & that by very slight irregularities in Diet. In those subject to Dysp. they will be very certainly brought on by frequent irregularities in diet, & may last for a considerable time. Avoiding the occasional cause will however pretty certainly remove them. — Sometimes Dyspeptic symp. last very long, for years — even for greater part of Life. Yet in these cases P. may retain strength, flesh & color. Probably in such instances the continuance of the disease is owing to P. taking too much food. The stom may digest enough to support the flesh & strength of P. & the remainder serves to keep up the dysp. symp. This is pretty obvious from such P. often having very good appetite, & indulging that appetite to its extent. It is however very seldom fatal unless in cases when it is merely symp. as of scirrus pylorus &c Dr G. never saw fatal case of Dys. one who had violent Dysp. died but before death Phth. symp. appeared; & on opening body both lungs & liver were found suppurated.

In violent degree, & long continued it however generally induces weakness in all the voluntary functions; flaccidity of skin & solids - paleness. in these cases there is great wasting of the fat; & as would seem of the blood: & also probably a vitiated state of the blood. Hence in worst cases white swellings may supervene, or dropsy - or even an irregular hectic state; in wh. P. have sometimes died.

Sometimes the mouth is dry & foul the tongue of a peculiar white appearance, & thirst along w. these symp. P. who was hypoch. as well as Dysp. had these Sympt. removed by sea bathing. — Sometimes there is an opposite state of the mouth a remarkable flow of saliva. P. get into habit of spitting it out which injures digestion as the saliva certainly contributes to digestion. — There is often headache of various kinds. Sometimes Hemicran. or pain behind one of the eyes wh. seems to be chiefly in the eye itself sometimes pain in single point, & in any part as clavus hystericus or pain in crown of head - sometimes general headache - heavy.

dull oppression, & sometimes acute. — A remarkable flow to the internal part of head has been supposed to account for these headaches but there is no good evidence of this. They are often connected w. paleness, & appearance of diminished flow. Headache after debauch when all immoderate flow to head has ceased; & when the opposite state of debility has come on. Headache from Dysp. seldom or never produces the consequences of increased flow to head in Paral. or apop. symp. Yet there are often many symp. similar to those preceding apo. found along w. Dysp. — dimness of sight, occasional fits of blindness, suffusions of various kinds, appearance of objects at rest as if in motion ground seems uneven, objects seen leaning to one side, suffusio dimidia subjecta in w. half of object only seen, as of tea cup people appearing w. one eye, strangely appearance of objects, flashes of light, & hallucinations & total blindness for a time. There also occurs often tinnitus. When these symp. occur with no other appearance of Apo. we must refer them to the stom. How they are produced we know not, any more than how one part of head should be affected from Dysp. & not another. But all these Symp. are sometimes found connected w. Dysp.

and are only to be cured by curing the Dys. affection. Sometimes there is diarrhœa w. Dysp. w. may alternate w. costiveness. but generally there is habitual costiveness. — Gout often accomp. Dysp. in those predisposed to — Generally tho not always there are dysp. sympt. before fit of Gout; & from the same cause, viz the way of life w. brings Gout.

Very often there is Hysteria in women along w. Dyspep. The occasional causes are the same in the two diseases, as full living, indolence, irregularities of the menses, violent emotions; & whatever weakens the nervous syst. — Dysp. often the first sympt. of Hyst. But Hyst. may come on suddenly from some occasional cause, without any preceding Dysp. tho Hyst. will seldom last long without dysp. coming also on. — Sometimes there are connected w. Dysp. slight transient spasmod. affections of limbs, trunk breast side &c these often brought on by exercise, as walking, riding — Mere eructation often relieves them. Hence peppermint, ginger, & best of all Ether, spirits may do — to relieve them & that very suddenly.

The internal muscles may also be affected w. Spasm Diaphragm lungs, — precordia often oppressed producing palpitation, intermitting pulse this apt to alarm young practitioners tho in almost all cases it depends merely on the state of the stom. & is accompanied wh. no danger. From spasmod. state of lungs or Diaphr. Dyspnoea often connected w. stom. complaints. In asthmatic P. a fit of Asthma will be pretty certainly brought on by loading the stom. as wh. heavy supper. In same way Dyspep. often brings degree of Asthma. P. who was both Dyspep. & Asth. had very violent Asth. brought on by eating green pease from the flatus evolved from them fermenting in stom. strong aromat. confections failed to relieve it, but a little brandy brought discharge of flatus; & the Asthma was immediately removed. Hence flatus may give Dyspn. wh. relieved by discharging the air. — The Liver is often affected in Dysp. probably either sympath. or from being irritated by the irregular motion of the stom. Hence a morbid secretion of bile bilious vomit. and also purging. This has been supposed the cause of Dysp. tho' most commonly it is the effect. It is most commonly from the inverted motion of the duoden. or retching & vomit. emptying the biliary ducts. It is however true that some P. have a disposition to overflow of bile wh. may be excited by very slight occasional causes there may therefore be a disorder in the biliary syst. bringing on Dysp. but this is very uncommon. Every Dysp. will almost universally be found to cure the irregular flow of bile at the same time. Bile made to overflow by sea sickness, tho no suspicion of morbid state of bile before, yet in all People a violent degree of sea sickness will probably bring on bilious vomit. in them. Hence frequent vomit. in Dyspep. must be a very bad pract. by emulging the biliary ducts it will probably increase the secretion of bile, & increase the disorder. — Dry vomit. was tried in P. who had singular case of Syncope, by the Bath Phys. It consisted in given strong emet. but without allowing water to work it off. Tough mucus was suppos to adhere to the coats of the stom. wh. required this violent reaching to bring it off. Both theory & practice equally absurd. — Kidneys often affected in Dysp. & the secretion of urine. Gravelish state is often connected w. Dysp. not always tho often Nephralgic P. have Dysp. It is uncertain whether this may arise from the vitiated state of the alimentary matters, tho most probable.

Various circumstances in Dysp. conduce to debility both general & of the stom. the contents of the stom. long retained, whether they get into an acid or a putrid state

260 have a sedative power - All irregular motions of the stom. as nausea, vomit. spouting, weaken the stom. Sometimes the acrid contents of stom. &c irritate that organ so much as to induce scirrhus of the Pylorus but this very rarely. A low degree of infl. state & ulceration of stom. have also supervened tho' but very rarely. Pus & blood have been vomited after long Dysp. tho in such cases it is uncertain whether the Dyspepsia is not the effect of these disorders, rather than the cause. The contents of the stom. have sometimes been so extremely acrid as to excoriate the throat in vomiting.

It has been disputed whether Dysp. ever led to Phthisis - It certainly does not prevent Phth. On the contrary by inducing general debility it tends to create scroph. tumors form in various parts of the body. In scroph. P. it may contribute to these tumors in the lungs as well as in any other part of the body. Phth. has however very seldom arisen from Dysp. as its occasional cause. Dysp. people not much subject to Pneum. infl. tho this disease rather accelerates Phth. complaints. Sometimes Dysp. has been mistaken for Phth. There are, in ord. Dysp. pain of breast oppression &c, & when catarrh occurs & large cough too Phth. may readily be suspected.

Causes — Often no remote or occasional cause can be specified. It occurs sometimes in P. who do not live full, & who take a great deal of exercise. It depends much on original constitution or hereditary disposition to weakness induced by various causes may also predispose to it, in those who do not live so as to produce the dyspepsia. Hence the difficulty or rather the impossibility of curing it. Often however indeed most commonly, some occasional cause may be assigned for the appearance of it at any given period; & avoiding the occasional causes in those who have hereditary disposition is almost all that can be done towards a complete cure. — The principal causes arise from irregularities in Diet. — Our food consists of animal or vegetable matter in their various states flesh fat gluten, oil - Vegetable farinacea saccharine roots leaves fruits &c, besides these we use various articles as condiments which act only as stimulating stomach and assisting in digestion such as salt mustard, Cloves radish ginger cinnamon cloves nutmeg &c Man is evidently both carnivorous & graminivorous. But animal & veget. matter mixed are more prone to fermentation than when separately. May be tried in heat equal to heat of body. In the progress of fermentation the mass becomes sweetish then acid and then putrid the saliva does not prevent this fermentation tho it perhaps retards it. It is better than mere water for preventing ferment of alimentary matters. — Veget. & Anim. matters mixed form food wh most conduces to full strength of body — Athletes of ancient times took great quant of food & very violent exercise to work it off. then thus made themselves very strong & active but they were neither healthy nor long lived. in the way we live full living has same effect. Many whole nations live but little on animal food, & use no fermented liquors — perhaps the healthiest of our own nation are those who use least of both. Fermented liquor proper when provisions bad as at sea to prevent the scorbutic Diath. but it has a narcotic effect, & in those who have sound provisions is not necessary & contributes in the end to weaken the body — Spirituous liquors still worse

They are much on a footing with Opium. —

Mastication of our food insures thorough softening of it & moistening wh saliva — from form of Stom. & contrivance at Pylorus wh shuts almost like a sphincter food detained a considerable time in Stom, & then detained by the action of the Longitudinal fibres between the cardia & pylorus The cardia being immoveable while Pylorus moveable the contraction of these fibres raises the pylorus so that even liquid matters do not soon run out of stom. The food is farther moistened by the succus gastricus. — Various systems of digestion all imperfect, most of them erroneous entirely. Ancients used to suppose heat produced it something analogous to process of cookery hence the terms coquere, & πεττειν. The mechanical system w. accounts for digestion by attrition is impossible the stom. not having enough of power to reduce pound & assimilate the matters taken into it, as the gizzard of some fowls This process besides is performed in many fowls who have gizzard have no teeth. — The theory of fermentation is also liable to insuperable difficulties. Ferment to certain degree goes on in every process of digestion and the less the degree of fermentation the better & speedier is the digestion. The more fermentation the greater is the dyspeptic symptoms. Therefore digestion cannot depend on ferment. since many, perhaps most of the Phenom. of morbid digestion depend on ferment. of aliment. matters in the stom.

The action of the circular fibres of the stom. must contribute to digest. at least they tend to evacuate the contents of stom. by their contraction. When they are weakening they must contract less & consequently will have less power in emptying stom. Hence anorexia, nausea, ferment. acidity & putridity of aliment. mass. But vitiated state of the secretions of stom. seems also to contribute much to Dysp. Digestion seems to depend very much on the chemical solvent power of the Succus Gastricus. this liquor tho' bland of itself, dissolves various articles animal & veget. according to the animals nature Graminivorous animals have animal matters not dissolvable by s. g. The s. g. of carnivorous animals dissolves very imperfectly vegetable matters. In Man the s. g. dissolves great variety of substances Even the Ivory balls in wh. different substances were included to try the power of the s. g. in the Stone eater, were found partly dissolved. The state of the s. g. is different in different individuals; & in the same individual at different times. Probably the secretion in the stom. is analogous to that in the mouth. sometimes want of secretion sometimes overflow in mouth, sometimes viscid sometimes thin. Probably all these varieties take place in the stom. The viscid secretion certainly takes place. as in certain diseases as a vast quant. of viscid phlegm may be thrown off by emet. & this is immediately replaced for another emetic repeated in an hour will bring more of it. so that in such cases there is a constant secretion of this viscid mucus.

and probably all the other varieties of secretion in the mouth, may take place in the stom. The s. g. besides being a solvent, is also a powerful antizymic. It seems to check ferment entirely for some time. But if aliment. matter long detained in stom. s. g. does not prevent ferment. from taking place, & going to great degree. In the aliment. canal 2 other juices join the s. g. in the process of digestion the bile & the succus pancreaticus. The s. p. perhaps has more power in preventing ferment. than mere water, but its antizymic power does not seem great. Bile has considerable power. It even stops ferment already begun & the acid of the fermenting matter mixed w. the bile gives to the whole mass a sweetish taste & greenish color. — Yet in Jaundice when bile stopt ferment. does not generally go to any great degree. Neither is its stim. to intestines so absolutely necessary; as the digestion goes on pretty well & belly generally regular w'out any striking marks of too great ferment. tho the feces from their ash color, shew that no bile has been added to the aliment. matters.

Whatever be the state of stom. & juices a large quan of matter taken into stom. must be longer detained than & consequently ferment more than a more moderate quant. It will especially ferment if it consists of great variety of articles. A moderate quant. as lbj of aliment is better if it consists of 2 or 3 articles as beef potatoes greens is easier digested than the same quant. of any one of these articles. But variety makes P. take more than they could do of any single article – especially if w. variety there be also high seasoning. Where 20 or 30 dishes many people will take some of each; & thus, tho the quant. of any one be not great, yet the whole quant. may be 3 or 4 times as much as is necessary & 3 or 4 times more than they would have been disposed to take of any one plain dish. —— It is the Quantity of food that is chiefly detrimental, tho the quality also may contribute. Hard dry salted smoked viscid oily matters – as, hard fish, ham, salted provisions fat, butter oil, cheese especially toasted cheese are of difficult digestion. Oily stomach is a state of dyspep. w. sometimes occurs. It is the oil remaining on stom. & not digesting w. other articles. Such P. bringing up a mouthful from their stom. find it consists chiefly of oil. On this principle many people cannot take fish, potatoes, cauliflower &c because they are eat w. butter. The fish is lighter than flesh generally, but the sauce is not so easily digested. Some of vegetables that are eat w. butter tho cabbage may be an exception being itself of difficult digestion. Hence Dysp. P. should use their food plain w.out any fat sauces. Hard insoluble matters taken into stom. not only do not easily digest themselves, but they also produce a remora of the whole contents of stom. P. have vomited these articles undigested many days after they have been taken into stom. —— Some constitutions may be found w.h disagree w.h some of the lightest articles of food. Thus milk disagrees w.h some. Eggs, tho very light, if not boild disagree so much w.h some that a small quant. of pudding in w.h eggs enter will hurt them very much, Honey in like manner gives gripes &c. to some. Hence it has been excluded from the making of med. tho better in some respects than syrups; as less liable to ferment. Shell fish, Salmon, some fruits as strawberrys & especially cherries disagree w.h some P. —— Habit regulates this matter in a great degree. The Esquimaux digest such food as our stom. could not digest in the least. Train oil, whale blubber, rotten fish &c —— Sea food also agrees very well w.h sailors who have been used to it. While if sailor & fine lady were to exchange food, both would probably disagree very much w.h what the other liked & found suitable to the stom. But tho habit has great influence, there are real differences between different articles in point of easy or difficult digestion. Every P. will know best what is easiest to his own stom. from his peculiar habits; & general experience points out what is generally light & the contrary. ——

Hunger seems to depend both on the contraction of the fibres of the stom; & on the secretion of the gast. juice - Not on the rubbing of the sides of the stom. on one another, as has been supposed, for tho the stom. may collapse very much

268 The transverse section of it is always circular. Hunger does not depend on the emptiness of stom. as is evident from what follows vomit. when no hunger is produced for some hours tho stom. thouroughly emptied. Passing the ordinary hour of meal in some P. takes away the sensation of hunger. But when hunger wanting many people unfortunately know how to produce it, as by taking some stimulant matter into stom. Oysters, Soland goose, wine, pickles, spirits even or any stim. matter. whatever stim. stom. to contraction, which perhaps favors at same time the secretion of the s. g. produces sensation of hunger. Thus appetite may come after one has begun to eat tho there was little or none before. Even thinking of eating may in some degree give the sensation. Any violent action of nervous syst. as by strong emotion of mind affects the stom. both in regard to appetite & digestion. These impressions affect the secretion of the mouth making it dry, or viscid & probably also they affect equally that of the stom. They also by weakening the nervous energy weaken the muscular action of the stom. — The appetite of hunger also depends on a certain degree of repletion or of depletion of whole vascular syst. When this depletion does not take place the body does not need supply & the appet. of hunger is but imperfectly produced. This state of depletion may be promoted or retarded various ways. — Heat may facilitate it by producing perspiration. Exercise

acts in the same way. great perspiration in this way sometimes occasions violent hunger. But sweating is by no means necessary to produce this depletion. Perspiration may go on very copiously with a dry skin. Lying in bed & sweating will not take so much from body as sitting up with a strong cool wind blowing about the naked body. Hence cold produces app. of hunger this is allowed for in the Greenland whale ships more provisions are allowed to the men & they require more than those in warmer latitudes. Hence cold with exercise has the greatest effect in producing hunger as it takes most from body. Regular evacuation of the bowels tends to produce a regular evacuation of stom. this gives appetite of hunger Costiveness by giving occasion to remora of alimentary matters in the stom. tends to produce dysp. & prevent hunger. opening of body tends to cure dysp. ~ ~

Causes. two classes of remote causes. those which act immediately on stom. & those which affect stom. thro other parts of the system. Of the first kind are narcotic & sedat in instances taken into the stom. Narcot. are those w^c benumb the organ to w^c they are applied, Sedat. weaken the action of organ. — Tea & Coffee taken into stom. These especially tea tend to keep people awake this is not a sedat. effect. they weaken stom. both by their own effect & by the warm water in which they are drunk. even the w. water alone would weaken the stom. much more when mixed wt. Tea & coffee. The first use of tea is said to have been to keep people from growing drowzy. Used by the Chinese Literati for this purpose, whose studies are much more laborious & less entertaining, from the vast variety of the characters of their words, than ours. The great use of tea is one of the chief causes of the great number of Dysp. P. especially among the lower ranks. Coffee has the same effect in some other places of Europe, as Germ. That Tea is bad is illustrated by this that some kinds of it hurt certain people to such a degree that they cannot take any quant. of it wt. impunity. Green tea seems to have the greatest effect, some people hurt sensibly by any kind of tea. perhaps all would be sensibly hurt by tea of certain strength. — In the lower class of people tea has still a worse effect it leads to dram drinking. P. feel themselves flatulent &c after tea; & to remove this or prevent it they often take spirits mixed wt. last cup. The effect of this practice must be on the whole, extremely hurtful. — Chocolate better than tea or coffee, tho even that does not seem entirely free from bad effects. — Tobacco is strongly stimulant but it is also very narcotic. In whatever way it be taken some portion of it gets into the stom. Even tho it should not get into stom. its narcotic effect on the mouth, nose, lungs has general bad effect on body, & on stom. to such a degree that many cannot take it in the forenoon lest it should spoil their appetite for dinner. Opium another subst. wh. tends to give Dysp. It is beginning to be much more used here than formerly. Many people & even of lower ranks take it without advice of Phys. even 20 to 40 drops Laud. if continued for any time will be found to have a very bad effect on the stom. Much more will its pernicious effects be felt when taken as it sometimes is in large doses, by guess, not by measure.

Both Bitters & aromat. have a bad effect. They have indeed a tonic; but they have also a narcot. effect. & if pushed far they will destroy the tone of the stom; which at first they seemed to improve. They are especially to be avoided in the form of tincture, as in that form the spirits as well as the bitters do hurt. They lead also to dram drinking. Bitter & spirit together have greater tonic effect than either of them separately; & for this very reason they in the end do greater harm combined than separate.

Aromat. act chiefly as stimulant; & thus is on the whole hurtful. High seasond food not very common here, tho the use of hot aromat. sauces is increasing. When much used they have a bad effect they both tend to weaken the tone of the stom. as all stimuli must do, if too much employed; & they solicit the appetite to more food than might otherwise have been taken — certainly to more than is necessary.

Putresc. & acescents both tend to dysp. The first is not much known as a cause of Dysp. here tho it is fashionable to eat game & venison considerably tainted. P. who have not been used to putrescent matter will probably get some degree of dysp. from eating such food. Nothing is more indigest. than an addle egg & all putrescent subst. have in part the same property. Yet P. by habit come to like it, & to find no bad effects from it — Acescents by many consid. as a great cause of Dysp. All veget. matters may sour on stom. so will beef tea, animal jellies, chicken broth, &c. &c. But raw vegetable have chiefly a tendency to acescency on stom. Boiled veget. not near so apt to sour, or ferment on stom. They are much more soluble than raw. Boiled turnips one of the lightest articles of food. Lettuce raw is very indigest. to some stom. Yet some people can eat it boiled with perfect safety. Some fruits also disagree wt. some stom. strawberries & especially cherries. salads disagree with many. — Frequent & immoderate repletion of the stom. one of the chief causes of Dysp. The distention weakens the musc. fibres which when too much distended do not easily contract again & become somewhat paral. or very like to paral. weakness — Stom. has been said to have burst in some cases. — For Dys. from this cause, nothing more is necessary than avoiding repletion. It is of great consequence to allow the stom. to get thoroughly empty, & to contract as compleatly as possible in most cases of Dysp. — Frequent vomiting whether natural or excited by art weakens stom. & either induces Dysp. or renders disease worse. Frequent ejection of saliva has same effect in lower degree. In this way chewing tob. bad, as well as from its narcot. effect. saliva not excrementitious — it is necessary to assist the digestion. — Vomiting as cure or preventative of Dysp. is very old Egyptians Greeks Romans all practised it as mean of preserving health. 30 or 40 years ago it was much practised here now wearing out of use. Some people still have practised & it is very difficult to make them give it up — or believe that what they have often practised wt. immediate good effect, is on the whole hurtful.

274. Indolent & sedentary life tends much to Dysp. particularly changing from act. to sedent. life. This makes the circulation languid. The body grows plethor. & oppressed. Nerves weakened. Neither mental nor corporeal syst. retain their due vigor & firmness. — It is from this cause that so large a proportion of Clergymen & studious people have dyspept. complts — Men should spare as much time as possible for exercise. They might easily compensate their absence from business by the activity & vigor wh. the good health they would thus acquire would enable them to exert. Learning & sedentary life were first combined by the monks & they still continue so, very improperly. Active life would make learned men retain much better wt they study. Sedentary studious men may read more than others, but probably they will not retain more of what they read. —— Frequent intoxication has the greatest effect in inducing Dysp. complts it weakens not only the stom. but the whole nervous system the whole body & mind. And those who do not give up not only intoxication, but every approximation to it, cannot hope to remove their Dysp. complaints. —— Night watching, moist & cold air without exercise &c tend to Dysp. Some P. like a weather glass feel every variation of

the weather by ~~[illegible]~~ correspondent change in their Dysp. sympt.

Plan of Cure. — Cullens indications — Avoid remote causes — Remove symp. wh. tend to aggravate disease, & restore tone of stom. For the Second indication — if the stom. is much loaded proper to evacuate. Best to evacuate downwards, but if this does not succeed, we must give emet. Mildest Emet. to be preferred when this will operate as 15 or 20 gr. Ipec. & work it off with an infusion of camomile. It is however a general rule to avoid vomiting as much as possible. For cath. ℞ Rad. Rh. gr xv. Mag. ust ℈ij this will generally be large doze enough sometimes too large. We must often endeavor to correct the morbid contents of stom. If acidity prevails alk. may be used, unless it be deemed too active — in which case absorb. may be employed. If P. in diarrhoea calcareous earth best — if not in diarrhoea Magnesia is preferable. — When the stom. is cleared we must avoid the causes of inducing the disease by attention to diet — avoiding raw veget. & living on plain solid an. food in moderate quantity w. abundance of well fermented bread.

276. Vitriolic acid has been successful in correcting acidity in stom. by its antizymic power gut. x or xij to doze. 2 or 3 times a day. To restore the tone of stom. various aromat. & stimul. & tonic articles have been recommended. Bitters. When taken in considerable quant. will produce vomit. therefore they have an effect on stom. but their effect seems to be either as stimul. or astringent. Their tonic power appears to be very small. as in a long use they always injure the tone of the stom. Some Bitters have very bad effect on certain constitutions. One bitter almond would kill a parrot & something of same effect on some human constit. Same with stimulants. All stimuli long applied weaken the stom. & the whole constitution. Best way of giving bitters is either in powder or in watery infusion. Columbo root one of best bitters 8 to 15 gr like bolus or in jelley &c Or it may be combined with steel & perhaps some other bitter or arom. ℞ Rubigo ferri preparata gr 10, Gentian Columbo āā gr 10 M. - Camom. Orange peel &c may be tried — Tinct. amar. 1 or 2 tea spoonfuls in glass of water. The quant. of spirits in such a doze will have very little effect. Infusum Amarum in large doz. will be safe enough. Spirit. tinct. ought never to be allowed to be taken at pleasure they lead to dram drinking. - Bitters should not be continued

longer than two or three weeks at a time. Tonics have been much recommended. But doubtful if there be any medicine which has a direct tonic effect. Some articles as stae alum & contract & dry up the mouth If flaccidity of stom. such articles by their astringency may have good effect. But there is no proof that even the Bark, which is said to be the most powerful tonic, has any direct strengthening power, unless perhaps in this way viz by removing disease, as in Intermittents, it may indirectly strengthen the body. Body to be permanently strengthened by good nourishing food — but no quantity of Bark or of any other tonic would produce same effect on body as good living does. According to Dr Cullen the Bark has better effect in Dysp. than any other Tonic. Best given in subst. ʒi to ʒij per Day enough or it may be given in extract gr x to xii of extract equal to ʒj of subst. — Assafetida Galb. & other fetid Gums have done some good especially in Dysp. connected with disorders of the nerves.

Most powerful means of cure & prevention are regimen, viz that often before mentioned — cold bath Exercise. Warm bathing Bath & Buxton have been said to have done good both in Dysp. & Hypoch. But there are not enough of observations on this head. Tea & Coffee says Dr C bad for Dysp. but good for Hypoch.

278 If Dysp. attend to other circumstances of regimen – they will bear good deal of tea & coffee without feeling inconvenience from them – bear as much & w'd as little harm as Hypoch. But Tea & Coffee &c seem equally bad for Dysp. & Hypoch. Dr C's regimen mentis for Hypochond. extremely good. Exercise the best cure for both – Must not be carried so far as to fatigue or exhaust P. debility being very apt to induce Dysp. but exercise must be regular & long continued. In Hypoch. the exercise must be such as engages mind as riding a horse especially a horse that requires attention – Walking best perhaps for both Hypoch. & Dysp. but in former must be combined with some pursuit that may occupy the mind golf archery, Botany, Gardening &c – In both Dysp. & Hypoch. P. must avoid night watching &c & every thing that could tend to impair general health. Exercise must be in open air & suited to strength &c of P. In riding in carriage windows must be open for air. Flatulence, peppermint, ginger &c Acidity, Heart burn &c have formerly been mentioned.

Spasms – or Irregular action of Muscular Fibres. – Of these there are two kinds Tonic, & Clonic the former comprehending all Tetanic affections, or those in wh. the contraction is not followed by relaxation. The latter comprehending what are called convulsions or alternate contractions & relaxations of the muscles. ——

The Ratio Sympt. of Spasm whether tonic or clonic, is totally incomprehensible to us. We know that there are musc. fibres in the minutest ramifications of the vascular Syst. which fibres are capable of irregular action as is proved by the Phenom. of inflam. taking place in them. The ordinary action or contraction of musc. fibres is followed by relaxation. Thus when you shut your hand the muscles, unless kept contracted by an effort immediately relax – When you attempt to keep the muscles contracted the effort gradually becomes painful; & after a certain time impossible. It is the same with all operations of both mind & body. they are transitory – exertion is followed by debility in every thing. The same with involuntary muscular motion. The Muscles of the abdomen the diaphragm the intercostal muscles &c alternately contract & relax to produce the Phenom. of respiration. In like manner when the blood is pushed out of the heart by the contraction of the ventricles the ventricles must relax before they be again filled. The auricles could not force the blood into them so as to open them. When permanent contraction of ventricles happens it gives palpitation; & intermission of pulse as long as the contraction continues. — Permanent contraction, w. cannot be resolved, of muscles is Tonic spasm. Contraction & relaxation without the voluntary effort of mind, & contrary to volition is Convulsion

Tetanus.

Of this, nosologists have distinguished several species, Trismus or locked jaw. Opisthotonos, bending of body backward by the muscles of back being chiefly contracted. Emprosthotonos, the bending of it forward. Tetanus when the muscles of whole body come to be equally balanced & body remains straight & incapable of being bent. All these are only degrees of the same complaint. they pass into one another. May begin w. trismus & end fatally in Tetanus, w. is its most common course.

Tetanic complaints are connected w. warm climates & w. the hottest seasons of these climates. It is seldom seen in Scotland — especially that species of it from cold tho an instance lately occurred to a farmer who slept on damp ground. the disease proved fatal in very few days. — It is more common in the south of England more common still in Spain & Italy. But still much more frequent in E. & W. Indies & in the warmest of the American states. — In warm countries the disease is often produced by the application of cold, such as sleeping in open air during the damp of the night. It is often produced also by wounds of various kinds, tho' it is uncertain on what circumstances of the wound it depends. It is most common to people in the middle of life & strong vigorous plethoric people. But no age nor constitution is exempted from it. Dr. had P. in Tetan. woman past 70. from a slight wound on her nose by striking it against a door, in her it proved fatal. — We know of no peculiar predisposition to it. But predisposition seems to be formed by w. climate — There are various modes of its invasion. ~~[illegible]~~ Generally when from cold it comes on immediately. The former mentioned had the Tetan. beginning in form when he awoke. When it happens from wound it is often several days, or even 6 or 8 weeks before it appears when wound healed & almost forgotten. In the day of the 12th April of 800 wounded 17 had Tetanus. of these 14 died, & 3 recovered. In some the Teton. did not occur till the man had got well of his wound & was able to do duty. — But even in these cases it has been very sudden. Perhaps the most sudden case both in the invasion & effect was that of Negro serv. in London (mentioned by Prof. John Robison who was present) at an entertainment he scratched his thumb on a broken china plate. He immediately grew sick.

his Jaw began to snap. & he died Tetanus in 1/4 hour. Generally however when from wound it comes on slowly & from very slight beginnings. — (See Cullens History of the disease) Muscles first affected are those about neck jaw, tongue, then it spreads to rest of body. Pain in lower end of Sternum is spasm of Diaphragm stretching along it. — The violent spasmod. contractions occur very frequently sometimes every 10 or 15 minutes or even oftener. These contractions so violent, that sometimes Pt has been thrown out of bed. & the rigid body has thrown itself upwards to the erect posture by the sudden spasm of the muscles. — Often the slightest motion or inspiration will bring on these violent spasms. —— Hysteria Gout &c have sometimes produced signs of Trismus — but these Symptoms Tetanic affections are of no danger. The pain shooting along the Diaphragm will shew whether it be real idiopath. Tetanus. — Generally there is very violent pain wh. these convulsions of muscles. The countenance exhibits the most horrid appearance from the contraction of its muscles — Sometimes there is hardly any pain wh. contractions but this very rarely. Dr Blane mentions a case in wh. Pt felt only a tickling from them & a disposition to laugh. it proved however fatal. — With this violent affection of the muscles there is generally no fever. The digestion is not impaired nor the appet. in many cases – The blood exhibits no buffy coat. The body is generally costive, but this may be the effect of the Op. that is generally administered. — The progress of the disease is very various. from 4 to 9 days it most commonly proves fatal. chance of recovery after 9th day is greater, & this chance increases as the disease is prolonged.

Prognosis very unfavorable The particular prognosis is to be formed from the progress of the disease from the violent sympt. from their increasing in spite of remedies – Recovery when it happens comes very slowly, & gradually. When disease from wounds prognosis most unfavorable, tho some recover. & When from cold many do, they then yield more easily to remedies. — When from lesion of nerve, it has been recommended to cut all the communication of the wounded nerve w.th the origin of the nerves – this has often been tried, but never successfully. Exciting inflam. in the wounded part has been more successful. The wounds from [illegible] pierced generally [illegible] not shew proper infl. it remains pale & flaccid. To bring on proper infl. wound may be dressed w. any acrid matter as salt & tallow, turpentine, mustard, cantharides. —— Opium has been chiefly depended on for cure. given in prodigious quant. without giving sleep, stupor, or delirium. gr v to x even ʒj have been given every 3 hours & continued 14 days. In 17 days 1 P. took 1500 gr. Op. without delir. & w. very little sleep. he recovered. If Tinct. of Op. given must give 150 to 200 drops at a time, & repeat it according to occasion. The effect of Op. being transitory, it must be frequently repeated. It should be employed as early as possible least loss of swallowing supervene. There is no risk from Op. since nothing can be more dangerous than the disease itself. & it is found that Op. does not produce such effect on body at this time as in others. May begin w. 5 to 10 gr. at first & repeat often increasing it. Op. applied externally has done good. therefore worth trying. Other Antispasm. as Castor Musk &c. have been recommended, & not to be relied on in so violent a disease, but they are of little consequence. Op. must be continued long after the violent spasms have ceased as they are apt to recur! Warm bathing & foment. have sometimes had good effect. but they have also done harm, & therefore they are generally laid aside. But cold bathing is much more efficacious. dashing cold water on body is the best way of applying it. At first this may aggravate the spasm, but repeating it 2 or 3 times a day it will do good. giving at same time Op. for sleep & remission of spasm. — Bleeding, blistering & unctuous applications have done little or no good, sometimes they have done harm, therefore improper in general. — Mercury has been of considerable use, rubbing in great quant. ℥ß at a time & 2 or 3 times a day so as to salivate in 2 or 3 days. As the salivation came on the spasms have declined. Merc. has also been of use in other spasmod. diseases as Hydrophobia. Other remed. along w.t Merc. tho perhaps we might hardly choose to plash P. with cold water when full of merc. but in so dangerous a disease even this may sometimes be risked. Per. Bark & wine in large quant. have been recommend.d Dr Rush thinks Tetan. a disease of relaxation & therefore gives ℞ ℥ij or ℥iij & wine ℔ij or ℔iij a day. In the present state of our

236 knowledge all these remedies deserve trial, tho perhaps they may not all be proper. Tetan. in Infants has yielded to no remedies. Purging off the meconium has prevented it says Rush on the authority of Jamaica Phys. who thus prevented it from appearing in negro children. Chesley thinks it depends on the wound in dividing the Umbilical cord — see Rush, Blane, Wright —

Clonic Spasms.

Epilepsy or convulsions w. insensibility —

Convulsions & Epil. seem to be only degrees of same affection. Epil. has turned to mere convulsions, & convul. have risen to perfect Epil. Many of the causes are the same. Epil. often a hereditary disease in which case it may be considered as wholly incurable. It may also arise from various occasional causes, as prev. of dropsy, irritation of worms, teething &c in which case there is little danger the disease often completely cured in these cases when the occasional cause is removed. Epil. Cerebralis, depending on the state of the brain. previous to the attack there is often suffusions of various kinds, flashes of light sparkles &c. Sometimes a Spectre is seen. One Pt. before attack saw distinctly as he recollected it after fit an old woman with a short blue cloak who had a staff in her hand coming up, & striking him on forehead from the stroke he fell & had no more recollection of what passed — sometimes disagreeable smells or tastes & tinnitus precede fit. Sometimes Aura Epileptica sense of creeping or coldness beginning in one joint & going along limb to throat, then Pt. drops down. Various epidemics

283 have been thought of for stopping aura dividing the nerve along course of wh. it runs. This would have no effect for the aura does not follow the course of any nerve. Strong pressure made between aura & heart has interrupted fit. But this is an ambiguous remedy. Tho it may stop some fits it sometimes will happen afterwards that fit shall come so suddenly that it cannot be prevented, & such fits are said to be more violent. We know nothing of the particular nature of the aura. Probably it depends not on any thing in the limb, but on the condition of brain. P. had aura sometimes from one foot sometimes from another & sometimes from both. Epil. occasionally from any great irritation as of worms teething &c even when little or no pain. Thus the incipient fever of s. pox often brings convulsions tho much less violent than many other fevers that never produce convul. Blow on head, fractured scull, pain of any kind when violent as toothache, cholic, disorders of stom. in some constitutions prod. Epil. wh. in others produce syncope. Violent emotion of mind horror from seeing Epilepsy fit has produced fit in others. Great evacuations of blood

Death from loss of blood is always accomp. wd. Epilepsy by parth. often brings Epil. Ulcers from de-violent action very apt to produce it. Lactation when too long continued may also give Epil. generally it will give Syncope - Sharp point of skull driven into brain has produced Epil. & removing the splinter has removed Epil. Exostosis tum lies on brain had same effect. Such causes may also give various other diseases, as convulsions without insensibility, headache, palsy sleep. Mania. On what peculiarity of constitution, or of exciting cause one of these diseases is produced rather than the other we know not. We are ignorant of the condition of brain & nerves on wh. the healthy state depends therefore cannot know wh. change in them gives any particular disease that seems to depend on the altered condition of them. By nervous influence we mean only a state of the brain & nerves wh. is necessary to healthy condition of body & mind - we suppose some cause, but we see only the effect - Various exciting passions as joy anger fear given Epil. May have also

290 have given other diseases, as palsy, Apopl. sudden death. — One of the most curious circumstances about Epil. is that it may be produced by seeing fit of Epil. the case is similar w. various other disorders of the nervous kind as Hyster. It depends chiefly on the principle of imitation wh. is almost universal. Evidenced in laughing crying, yawning - in the expression of almost all the passions wh. are universally infectious. Represent. of passions, as in tragedy or comedy, will excite joy or sorrow in spectator tho he does not understand the language. - Pantomime. Hence the sudden propagation of certain emotions, as of fury in a mob - of ardor militum or Panic in army. Religious enthusiasm propagated by contagion. Quakers got their name from the violent motions wt wh. their religious exercises were performed, & wh. were communicated - Camisards Lady caught the enthus. who went to laugh at them - got the violent hyster. motions she was confined & got well; but after she was a very old woman had the motions renewed by her nephew counterfeiting before her the motions he had heard described - Hysterics very apt to be infectious; & often in those who before had no tendency to it. I h. seen several catch the hyst. parox. from seeing it in another; & often this Parox. by reverberation is more violent than the one from wh. it was caught.

Indulging in any tendency to Hyster. & Epil. will bring on real parox. Hence Epilepsia simulata may become real. Pretended Epil. uncommon here. Two instances have occurred, not very long ago; & conjurations have been made. Best mode of conjuration is taking P. quite unawares. De Haen cured demon. by having a number of aſsistants with buckets of cold water who dashed them in the P. face unexpectedly when he took the fit. The devil not being prepared for this salutation left the P. to shift for himself. One mode of knowing whether the fit be pretended or real is bringing candle or strong light to the eye, & if the pupil contract the P. is sensible; if it do not contract, it is real Epil. Some pretended Demon. have suffered very violent tortures without flinching.

Epil. may arise from over-distension of vascular System. Any sudden increase of plethora has induced it. Heat of crowded aſsemblies. — hence its Roman name Morbus comitialis — from happening frequently in the numerous crowds that attended the comitia. Excess in eating, & especially in drinking strong liquor has induced it. And the converse is true that by spare living & avoiding plethora P. have got well. Few cures have been made in adults but the few that have been made have been by this plan; & what spirits

The matter beyond doubt is that some who have got well by spare diet & have on giving up their regimen had the disease brought back; & again got well by spare living. Epil. has occurred the day after a debauch. Dr C. serv. drunkard, had fit in morning after being drunk the night before. He was obliged to go to work & the labor w. the spare living reduced his corpulency & cured his Epil. — During fit there is great flow to the head & flushing of face. The face has been observed flushed before the fit. & have not recovered their natural color for a day or two in some violent cases. — Paral. & Epil. sometimes joined. The condition of the brain is similar in both, there being slow b, & congestion in the head. — Fear in violent degree has induced Epil. in more moderate degree has stopped it. Thus Boerhaave stopped the epidem. Epil. in the Hospit. of Haerlaem by ordering cauterizing irons to be kept red hot, & whoever should take a fit to be burnt to the bone. The fear prevented the fits. Similar case happened in Gd. Hospit. Boy was placed in room next guard room. He was son of a country clergyman, & had never seen soldiers, The awe inspired by the soldiers in the next room seemed to prevent the fits; which did not return after he came to Hospit. — The act of Venery has produced epilept. fit; so violent that some P. have had it. Stone in kidney has produced it. P. who saw spectre ~~[illegible]~~ had first sharp pain, then looked wildly & asked Do you see that - continued insensible, but without falling, for a minute or two — He has got better, & is not so corpulent as he was. — Epil. seems connected with general debility either original or acquired as by hemorrh. sweating purging, debauch, &c & when several fits have occurred the law of habit renders the disease inveterate, & increases predisposition so that very slight occasional causes may bring on Convuls — there is no evidence that the convulsions are effort of the vis medicatrix - as no advantage seems to arise from them but the contrary. — Many odors excite Epil. fit in some const. & the odors are chiefly disagreeable wh have this effect. Many poisons too as Op. Solanum lethale belladonna &c - But none of these causes generally produce Epil. There must be predisposition to it before they operate. Perhaps hereditary disposition; or something in the original conformation of the constitution wh we know not the nature of. Epil. from hereditary disposition seldom appears till puberty, or somewhat later, as is also the case wh mania &c. It frequently happens that weak People are the subjects of Epil. & P. who have Epil. always become debilitated both in body & mind. Probably this debility tends to make the disease more obstinate, & return at regular periods. The periods of this disease are sometimes very long, sometimes very short. Once a year or in spring & autumn; or once a month. or once a week or even more than once a day— women have been subject to it only when with child. This regularity cannot depend on any occasional cause, but must arise from something in the constitution.—

Prognosis— always unfavorable in Idiopathic Epil.— not as to immediate danger, but as to difficulty or impossibility of cure. Epil. in young people from worms teething &c will cease of itself when the irritation is removed. But when it depends on original constitution; or when it occurs after puberty it is very seldom cured; & indeed very little good is done even as to alleviating sympt. by any medicines yet known. Epil. has tendency to come during sleep. It has been supposed that medicines might have the effect of making it come only in night, which would be of considerable importance, as the fit in comp.y is very unpleasant— even dangerous— as it may be infectious. (Hence care should be taken to prevent people of irritable habits especially young people from looking at P. in Epil. fit.) No medicines are known to have the effect of making Epil. come only in sleep. But disease often tends to this of itself & hence medicines & Phys. have gotten the credit which was by no means their due. By carefully avoiding occasional causes the disease will probably come only in sleep. A Lady who was subject to Epil. in sleep, & only at a particular time in the morning used to escape the fit by getting up, & walking in her shift thro her chamber w. the windows open or by going into the open air at the time of accession. Another Lady who had it in her sleep w^h was very bad & disturbed was cured by taking large doses of Op. to procure sound sleep. — Irritability & debility connected w. one another & also with mental sensibility - commonly. But many cases may occur in w^h irritability & sensibility not connected. Epil. P. may seem languid & dull, & consequently of different temper from what we suppose that w^d disposes to Epil. This is the effect of the disease. Sensation becomes dull by use. Stimuli of food &c. to which we have been used do not excite the same sensation as at first. Evidence in Drunkards who gradually make their drink strong to produce same effect. in sensation from various other objects indeed from all as in Poetry, painting &c. But the contrary is true of those stimuli that excite to motion. Thus a Stom. w^h at first requires strong emet. to produce vomit. by using emet. often comes to be moved by milder emet. & at last to spontaneous vomit. without emet. All motions become easy by use. On this principle Spasmod. motions become habitual —

Plan of Cure — More Epil. have been cured by avoiding the occasional causes, correcting pleth. by evacuations & very low diet, than by all other means. Indeed this is all that is of any great consequence to cure. without these means nothing else will be effectual. P. Med. Stud. strong young man had Epil. produced probably by sedent. life & living more fully than usual. by putting himself on very spare diet he escaped for 6 months. Neglecting his usual precautions he had a fit after exceeding in strong drink the fit attacked him in warm room in company. The very spare regimen again removed the disease, & he has been free from it for many years. P. Gent had been in Jamaica, violent Hemorrhois supervened. It was stopped & he was attacked w. Epil. Spare diet & prevented fits. He began to relax in his attention to regimen, & the fits returned, & probably will now never be cured. — If the disease be violent & the P. plethor. we cannot wait for the effect of regimen but must use evacuations - bleeding may be necessary. but as large bleeding weakens & renders constitution more irritable, we ought not to use it unless it appear indispensible. Purging more safely employed 2 or 3 times a week, spare diet at same time, issue or seaton in leg or arm may contribute. Avoid occasional causes, as violent exertions, emotions of mind, great heat &c — Correct debility by taking a great deal of moderate exercise, either walking or riding, by cold bathing, being much in the open air. avoid-heat, & especially that of crowded assemblies. - Some emotions of mind as awe or dread have stopped various spasmod. affections. Instances of this stopping Epil. before - they often stop Hyster. - & Epil is very similar in its paroxysm to Hyster. - Other spasms as hiccup in children may be frightened away. So sneezing, w.h is one of the most violent spasmod. affections may be stopped short at the moment it is beginning by speaking loud unexpectedly to P. - From the expectation of sneezing or the thought that it is coming has stopped it. P. whose sister used to interrupt his sneezing, found himself like to sneeze in fields. thinking that he should now have a good sneeze & that his sister could not interrupt him, prevented it. So laying a wager that a pinch of snuff will make one sneeze will in $\frac{9}{10}$ cases prevent the sneezing. — P. prevented the Epil. parox. by riding high mettled horse w.h required all his attention to manage. - Hyster. Lady who had some sort of command of her Hyster. or who at least did not struggle against the fit, was prevented from taking Hyst. by being put on horseback when it was like to come on - the attention, & fear of falling off the back fit kept it off. This Lady

298 was unfortunately married, & used very ill by her husb. She was brought to most deplorable state by the venereal disease which he communicated to her. Her distresses entirely removed her hyster. & nervous disorders. Lady who had stroke of hemiplegia. then violent stom. disorder then spasmod. affections wch. frequently recurred in a day, had her spasms removed for 5 weeks by distress about her husband who had stroke of hemipl. as he recovered & she became more assured of his recovery her spasms returned. — Wory'd. exercise, cold bathing low spare diet & some tonic med. may be used. Veget. tonics have been of little use. Per. Bark has seemed to have hardly any efficacy. Other bitters in same rank. Dr Fothergill thinks the only good effect they have is by spoiling the stom. & thus indirectly preventg plethora. — Mineral tonics have seemed rather more effectual, tho they have not shewed any striking good effect. Chalybeates have very seldom succeeded. Zinc has been much extolled. flores zinci in doses of 1 or 2 gr. Dr G. has given this med. in doses of from 20 to 40 gr. yet he has seen little or no benefit from it. Vitriol best form of giving zinc. 20 or 30 gr. of this is a strong & speedy emet. P. will bear from 5 to 10 gr. One P. bore 15 for a dose but with very little advantage. Arsenic has been given as tonic

But certainly it is one of the most atonic articles known. 1/20 gr. may be begun w.h & increased to 1/6 gr. Probably very little benefit will be derived from it. & must stop whenever its bad effects appear in so violent a disease a dangerous remedy may be tried. — Tin has been recommended 20 or 30 gr. of no use. give it in ʒiij or even ʒiiij & 2 or 3 such doses in a forenoon. this destroys worms. will even bring off the tænia, & if Epil. depend on worms may cure it. — Copper was a favorite remedy of Dr. C. in Epil. Cuprum ammon. or pilulæ e cupro. tho called tonic, tho certainly rather atonic. In larg. quant. this will vomit. In small quant. said to cure spasm, especially Epil. But Dr. G. has never seen any good from it. P.t may take from 4 to 8 pills each containing 1/4 gr. copper. P. in Epil. took a whole box of them. they operated upwards & downwards most violently, & P. had no more fits while she remained in the Hosp. But this not to be imitated. — Merc. has been employed & if Epil. depends on obstruction or effusion Merc. may have some effect. but hardly any case recorded in w.h, it has done much good. — things that make strong impression on imagin. such as pulvis cranii. & such abominable articles used to be employed — possibly they might sometimes succeed.

300. All the antispasmod. tribe have been recommended but none of them to be relied on. Some antisp. do stop spasm chiefly perhaps by their strong sensible qualities. thus many of the fetid gums have an equal effect, & must therefore depend on something that is common to them all. — In Hyster. Burning feathers below the nose, candle-snuff &c will help to remove the fit. & certainly this can only be by their effect on the organs of smell. The lady who had strong spasms frequently recurring in a day could often prevent them by holding cold water in her mouth. — To the disgrace of the Antispasmod. none of them would prevent these spasms. Antispasm. may have some effect at first, but they soon lose it. Even Æther &c. the most penetrating of them soon loses its effect. — Opium the most effectual in most other spasmod. diseases, has very little effect in Epil. the long use of it seems even to do harm. Musk, castor, have been tried tho generally with no effect. — The root of the wild Valerian cured, as is said Fabius Columna of Epil. hence it has had great vogue. may do some little service for week or two, but tho Dr. has tried it to full extent, it produced no perman. benefit indeed disease may remit now & then for a short time with no remedies. ʒss. Valer. will generally be well enough born in a dose. —

Antispasmod. best administered just at the acceſsion of the fit when there is any previous warning. Their effect is very transient; but if their effect takes place just at the time of the acceſsion, it may stop the fit, & thus tend to break the habit. Op. at first is the most powerful in its effects, but has not succeeded in making a cure. —

It may be proper to make a great & thorough change of P's manner of life. If P. indolent & used to full living, let him take to very spare diet & much exercise — If active & temperate he may even try to some extent the effect of a different regimen. The change in the way of life may break the spasmod. habit, if it depended on any circumstances in the mode of living. This is illustrated by the case of an Irish Bishop who had asthma. he took to spare living, got quit of his Asthma, & had Epil. in its stead. returned to full living got quit of his Epil. & recovered his Asthma. —

Chorea Sancti Viti

The convulsions in this disease not so violent but that P. may stop them – They are connected with some degree of volition. On stopping one leg or arm sometimes the other will begin to move (P. Mr Low schoolmr Perth) Occurs chiefly, tho not always, before puberty. Generally there is some degree of fatuity, which, if not violent, may go off about puberty. The spasmod. state is combined w. degree of paralysis – & this point may depend on degree of compression of the brain as is rendered probable by Delirium generally accompanying the disease in its violent form. Worms have caused Chorea & various morbid affections of the stom. also. But these disorders occur often, indeed most frequently, when there is no tendency to Chorea, Epil. or any other spasmod affection. Second dentition has caused it. Girl had violent chorea – 2 teeth seen just cutting, on scarifying the gum the chorea went off. The chor. returned when other teeth were cutting, & went off by scarifying again the gums.—

Recent slight case, early in life the Prognosis is favorable. But when after puberty, or long continuance, it becomes habitual & hardly yields to remedies, or if it does, it is very apt to return.

Sydenham attempted the cure by strong bleeding & purging on the alternate days; or after the intermission of one day; & this course repeated 2 or 3 times. the purging more frequently, & cases were, he says, cured by these means. Interposing op. with arom. or bitters between the bleeding & purging. — But this does not seem the best practice. If pleth. one bleeding & one or more purges may be necessary, but bleeding is not generally proper. — Tonic plan of cure best, tho disease does not seem to depend entirely on Debility. — Per. Bark, steel, Electricity cold bathing best remed. In several instances cold bath seemed best remedy — after 2 or 3 dips Pt. better & quite well in 2 or 3 weeks. When cold bath disagrees Pt. feeling chilly, should make the shock less violent, by making water somewhat warm. — Exercise, solid nourishing, moderate diet, chalybeates frictions &c as in long continued Paralysis seem to be very proper. —

Rapphania

Very little known here sometimes prevails Epidem. in some countries for a time; then will not appear for a considerable time again. — First sensations are uneasiness, restlessness, prickling over body, sense of creeping, pains about the back for from 1 to 3 weeks before violent sympt. Trembling of knees, stupor of hands & feet, prickling beginning in the toes & spreading over the body. Then the convulsive attacks sometimes at regular periods. Tension, contraction, rigidity of the hands & various muscles. Yawning, grinning, locked jaw, squint, debility or sometimes great muscular strength, delirium, screaming, singing, stretching, stupor, vomit, diarrhea, blindness, fury. Parox. accompanied w. violent pain, & will last from 1 to 6 hours. sometimes only for short time from 5 to 15 min. even not so long as one minute sometimes. Diaphrm. evidently spasmod. pain so exquisite that P. frantic w. it, will dash themselves against floor, or throw themselves into the fire or water. — Paroxysm sometimes terminates by sweat, wh is at times remarkably fetid. — Sometimes this disease is Epidemic in north of Germany, in Sweden affecting thousands of people. In these cases begins in month of Octr. & ends about [illegible]. In these countries it is confined to some provinces & to lower order of people who live upon barley bread, chiefly new from the oven. Linnaeus gives this disease the name of Raphania from supposing it to be produced by species of wild mustard which grows among barley – "Siliqua glabra articulata" is the description of it – It breaks easily at the articulations. It is a heavy grain & not easily separated from the Barley in winnowing.

Nothing is well established with regard to the plan of cure. Only P. Dr. G. ever had with this disease well [illegible] she reaped little benefit from medicines. took Opi gr x for day, & sometimes seemed better for it – evacuations warm bath &c were tried wh. very little advantage – She had the disorder along w. two others who had it very slightly in spring after the harvest of 82 wh. was one of the worst ever known in this country – Grain was imported to the amount of one million Stg. & probably she might have been living on Barley from Baltic countries in wh. this Mustard was – but this is uncertain. Emet. & sudorif. & Cathart. have been recommended to expell the irritating matter. Opium valerian, angelica, castor camphor & nitre have all been employed. What peculiar practice is most successful is not well established. —

Palpitation

Spasm of the heart. May arise from causes wch give spasm & from those which are of a very different kind. Various slight causes may bring it on. such as violent exercise, Plethora – when from this last cause spare diet exercise, cold bath will remove it. Violent emotions of mind, disorders of stom. Mere distension of stom. from food or flatus may induce it – there is great sympa. between stom. & heart, as is shewn by the exhilarating effect of cordials. – But Palp. also from organ. lesion as ossification, dilatation &c or it may give occasion to dilatation & thus the Occasional Palp. may cause Palp. card. This last too has come to depend almost entirely on spasm & hence it may in such cases be relieved by antispasmod. – Palp. from Organ. lesion incurable all that can be done is to try to prolong life by avoiding occasional causes of disorder – cool spare diet, by avoiding violent exertion. by obviating pleth. by occasional evacuations. Occasional Palp. is generally recoverable by regimen obviating pleth. avoiding whatever tends to load or disorder stom. or produce indigestion by exercise moderate & constant by cold bathing to strengthen system – Palp. is generally connected wt. studious sedentary life & dyspep. sometimes it has alternated wt. gout – discharge of flatus may sometimes stop. Palp. – in Palpit. from organ. lesion must avoid motion or whatever tends to bring on the fit but in occasional Palp. this not proper. Dr. [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ got better of Palp. by ~~[illegible]~~taking as much exercise as he was able for. Sometimes thought he would have fallen from his horse, but by perseverance the Palp. brought on at first by exercise, he has continued rid of it for many years unless that Dyspep. still causes a small degree of it.

(Dyspnœa & Asthma)

Dyspn. often depends on spasm but is also excited by various other causes. It is often sympt. & in various diseases; but it is also a primary affection. causes different from spasm may give it either as symptomatic or as Idiopathic. Dyspn. admits of aggravations & remissions, but not so perfect as in Asthma. Asthma & dyspnœa often pass into one another.

Dyspnœa Catarrhalis. Different from spasmod. Asthm. from catarrh & from Pneum. There is degree of infl. of mucous memb. & increased secretion of mucus. But the difficulty of breathing is so much greater than in pure catarrh, that there must be something more than mere catarrh. The irritation of the catarrh excites a degree of spasmod. affection. — In mere Dyspnœa the pulse is hardly affected, & no pyrex. But often the catarrhal sympt. go to a degree of Pneum. as is shown, by Pyret. pulse, pain in breast, buffy coat of blood. So that in well marked Dyspn. Catar. there may be catarrh, Spasm. & Pneum. combined — It is to be cured partly as mere catarrh, & partly as Pneum. Bleeding may be necessary in urgent case. but unless in urgent case should not be attempted — apt to make spasm worse, & to lead to premature death. Blistering often of much service, so an emet. — Expectorants such as Squill, gum ammon. Antispasmod. as Assafœtida, Æther, vol. Alk. Tinctura Sp. ammoniata. Keeping body open. avoiding indigestion & flatulence. Preserving from cold & wet. — By these means we often succeed to a great degree, even in old P. w. disease of long standing.)

308. Dyspnoea Sicca - often from tubercles of various kinds. Phth. P. have commonly this species of Dyspn. in the first stages of the disease. It may proceed from Steatoms, fat accumulated about the heart, polypi Ossifications, aneurisms. These irritate the lungs & give occasion to spasm wh. is chief part of disease - This may be relieved, but not cured by gentle regular exercise, cool opening diet, milk &c. But the cause of this Dyspn. is not to be removed by art.

Dyspnea Aeria. Dyspnea which seems to depend much on change of air - akin to proper Asth. wh. is commonly affected by change of air. Some P. cannot bear sea air; others bear it well. Some cannot breath in great cities Others breath best in them Some who can bear the air of great cities in the day can not sleep in them at night. Ld. Shaftesbury was an instance of this. Some P. bear moist foggy air, as of Holland who cannot bear dry clear air, as at Montpelier. This depends in as far as is yet known, on peculiarity of constitution wh. is not within our power.

Dyspnea Terrea, from earthy concretions formed in the lungs. (see Phth.) milk diet & moderate exercise, seems best adapted to relieve this Dyspn. There is no cure for it. —

Dyspnea Aquosa from accumulation of water in the breast no fluctuation can be felt in common case of Hydrothorax, as is felt in Empyema - But when Dyspn. wh. dropsical sympt. as swelled legs &c may regard it as Hydrothorax tho no fluctuation present. May also be dropsy of the Lungs themselves — Blisters cathart. Mercurials, diuretics, as in Hydroth. are proper.

Dyspnœa Pinguedinosa — from fat accumulated about heart impeding the free transmission of blood thro lungs — but generally accumulated has same effect. The quant. about omentum kidneys & in all the abdom. prevents the descent of Diaphr. & thus straitens the lungs, & at same time pressing on the vessels, forces the blood into the pulmon. system. Hence corpulent people become universally short winded. This Dyspn. goes so far often as to produce Hydrothorax — the cure is easy if P. chuse to submit to it — abridge diet & sleep & increase exercise — Purging, sweating &c —

Dyspnœa Thoracica — from Mal-formation of thorax all such people have dyspnœa — wound in thor. may produce it — air rushes in thro wound, as well as thro the bronchia. Effusion of blood too, or serum stops the air vessels. Wound thro both sides of thorax is generally very soon fatal. People wh. ill formed thorax easily become asthmat. The pressure irritates lungs, & gives occasion to spasm. — P. Lady, was originally tall & slender — about 20 she lost her shape, became short her back bent outwards & below, the ribs fell over within the ossa innominata. She had violent dyspn. at sometimes, & sometimes was well enough — she could put her hands on her hips & stretch herself out to nearly her former size —

Dyspnœa Extrinseca — from various articles disagreeing wt. stomach swellings in throat as Bronchocele. — Many causes of this dyspn. wh. cannot be found out till after death. P. had large swelling above lungs wh. produced fatal Dyspnœa —

Asthma — Difficulty of breathing wh. comes by fits, & is attended by sense of tightness or stricture across the breast, & wd. wheezing noise in respiration. — No proper distinction between Asthma siccum & Asthma humidum. tho' first Asth. may be without expectoration, but expectoration comes in progress of disease at beginning of fit may be dry at the end of it humid. Asth. is not to be cured almost. It may come on suddenly, & go off in the same manner — slight causes may bring it on, slight circumstances may also remove the fit. It is often Hereditary, & may continue in family thro many generations. It seldom appears till past puberty tho sometimes it has occurred very early as at 2 years. P. have lived very long under it, tho this not commonly the case. One Old gentleman about 90 being asked if he had had the Asthma early replied in the words of the Roman Lady "Pro pudor non memini me unquam virginem fuisse". Nothing peculiar either in sex or temperament seems to predispose to it. Said to attack men more frequently than women — probably from the difference in their way of life. Sometimes attacks thin spare people sometimes broad strong people — But whatever be the p's habit when asth. begins he soon becomes thin — growing lean has seemed for a time to relieve the sympt. but it does by no means prevent or stop the disease. Asth. often brings on cachectic & dropsical habit. ——— The fit is generally in the night but may occur at any hour of the day. generally the attack is sudden & violent. P. wakens w. sense of terror & suffocation – but sometimes it becomes gradually worse like dyspnœa. In the fit there is anxiety, oppression, tightness or stiffness in breast – & probably the muscular fibres of the lungs themselves may be affected w. spasmod. rigidity. – The sound of the breathing will almost certainly discover the disease. — Expiration is difficult as well as inspiration – generally incapacity of speaking & of coughing. Paroxysm may continue for weeks, or even months, but the violence of any one fit seldom lasts longer than from 4 to 12 hours. Secretion of mucus generally follows fit, tho' not always – the spasm may be dry throughout – but as disease advances discharge of mucus becomes more considerable. & sometimes in very great quantity – generally a clear viscid mucus. — There may be heat & pyrex – or frequent pulse without pyrex tho sometimes the pulse not in the least quickened. even may be slower than ordinary. Sometimes also irregular – Catarrh often produces asth. fit in Asth. P. At the beginning of the fit there is then a remarkable flow of limpid urine. — Generally the stom. is weak and disordered at time of fit – so also are the bowels. Most commonly there is flatulency w. is often the occasional cause of Asth. fit. & may be relieved by by discharge of flatus by means of some stimul as ether & – attention to the state of the stom. has got off the fit for long time. — The intervals of Asth. fit very uncertain. Some young P. have kept free of them for long time a year or much more — but hardly any such thing as a cure — any irregularity is very apt to bring it on again.

It has been doubted if Asth. ever occurs without previous predisposition. But it is probable that any violent exertions may bring it on. This happens to horses, who by being over driven often get broken winded — ie plainly asthma — Some P. have their asth. brought on by warm weather — this was case of Sir John Floyer's Lady had asth. regularly from 10 to end of June she took journey to west of England to try to get past her usual period but there her asth. recurred the 10 of June — Some P. have their brought on by cold whether w. previous catarrh or not. Many states of Atmosphere give asth. fit to peculiar constitutions. foggy weather or clear dry air, or variations of Atmosph. as shown by barometer — heat of room. Besides from tightening breast to sleep — catching cold — or checking perspir. in catarrh. Or too much food & drink at any time this is illustrated by asth. horse who when stom. pretty empty can do a good deal of work without asth. but not if stom. full. Taking strong food into stom. at night in parties, &c is particularly apt to induce asth. fit. — Odors have brought on fit. smoke or dust also — P. had asth. fit by flambeau being accidentally brought into room when he sat.

P. had fit produced by sulphureous steam from fire coming down chimney. —

Ratio Sympt. Not only the fibres of the bronchia being spasmodically affect.d — w. D.C. thinks the cause of fit — but also seems to be spasm of muscles of Larynx & glottis. This is evident from wheezing. In [illegible] species Asth. Hystericum, the breathing is performed w. a noise very like the crowing of a cock. Spasm of Bronchia could not produce this. The Diaphragm is evidently affected also w. spasm. P. Lady had heaving of abdomen w. she could not stop — this therefore was not the natural state of Diaphragm — must have been spasmodic, as must also have been the intercostal Muscles. — This is evident in numerous cases. Spasm of Bronchia ought account for difficulty of inspiration but not for the difficulty of expiration w. occurs in Asth.

Prognosis. The fit is seldom fatal D.C. knew only one P. who died of fit — but this is the only favorable prognosis. No cure can be reasonably expected; & P. die of the disease at last — they grow languid, pale, dropsical, or even Phth. if predisposed to Phth. Most commonly the disease is fatal by passing into habitual Dyspnoea & Hydrothorax. Yet Asth. has been said to be cured by art. One gentleman of Aberdeen got rid of Asth. entirely —

Mode of Cure — The indications are to cut short the fit & preserve from debility. — Bleeding is the most certain means of cutting short the fit; but it weakens the P. therefore it must be employed wth great caution; & only in very urgent cases, when disease recent, & P. plethor. Asth. P. almost always become dropsical in the end, therefore in long continued Asth. bleeding can hardly be attempted for fear of hastening the dropsical tendency. — Purging has been recommended. It may be of some use. body should be kept regularly open — But generally no more can be safely done. — If stom. much disordered emet. may relieve or prevent fit — gentle emet. as Ipecacu. — Blisters have occasionally done good — but little is to be expected from them. Issues &c of very little use. — Little benefit is got from refrigerants & acids as lemonade &c — Antispasmod. perhaps best for removing fit. Of these Op. perhaps its effect longest & operates most certainly. — Tinct. Op. Ammon. or paregoric Elix. may be used — Vitriolic Ether next best to Op. Ether is the most powerful of carmin. & may act in this way as well as by its antisp. power. Op. & Ether may be combined if they do not succeed separately. Fetids have sometimes succeeded. Assafoet. has given considerable relief even to old Asth. P. or to Dyspn. Catarrhalis. so gum ammon. or the two may be combined. — Musk has sometimes been successful. P. young man had fit stopped by 15 or 20 gr. Musk.

but much soon loses its effects, & in many cases it has little effect even in the beginning. — It is difficult or rather impossible to prescribe during the interval any remedies that will stop the progress of the disease. Those of the cure must depend on avoiding the occasional causes — in choosing the air in wh. the P. breathes most easily — generally the fit is more frequent in the country than in the Town. — — Light food, & in moderate quant. generally best — no heavy suppers. Portion of plain animal food roasted rather than boiled — veget. food too flatulent. all flatulent food to be avoided. Violent exercise never to be ventured on. Every thing that hurries the circulation to be avoided. Riding a horseback better than walking — in a carriage next best. — No fermented liquors in young P. who do not need it. In old P. a little wine is generally necessary to support the strength.

Pertussis or Hooping Cough.

Remarkably contagious — sometimes w. Pyrex. sometimes not. Quick sudden invasion of the cough — two or three coughs succeeding one another very suddenly, is the surest mark of the disease; for sometimes the sonorous inspiration or draught as it is called is long of appearing — & sometimes it is wholly wanting thro the disease. — ~~[illegible] following~~ on Vomiting w.h the cough is also a mark of H.C. but not a certain mark, for irritation of violent cough of any kind may occasion vomit. as often has occurd in Phth. Vomit. more common in H.C. than in any other species of cough. — When vomit. occurs the disease is generally milder — hence artificial vomit. has been often practised much more than was proper. Not easy to know H.C. at beginning at first it is just like a common catarrh — w. or without Pyrex. At favorable season — that is beginning of warm weather, & favorable case, it will run its course in 5 or 6 weeks. at other times especially if begins in autumn may last till warm weather of summer. Has even lasted w. remission thro summer for two winters. — It occurs only once in life — chiefly in children. In very young children it is commonly accomp. w. great dyspnoea the cough apt in — to be very severe w. Pyrex, which increases & induces convulsions, often perfect Epilepsy; & after the attack [illegible] of these sympt. proves fatal in from 3 to 12 days in spite of all that can be done. Christie lost three children of it in course of 10 or 14 days; & one before that. It is a striking instance of the tendency of disease to be violent in some families more than others. P. may recover after convulsions. Sometimes attacks adults tho more rarely. Ruptures, hemorr. hage as well as convulsions may happen from the violence of the fits. Always weakens P. much when violent disturbing in— from want of sleep often. Yet some children may have the hoop in their sleep without wakening. Some times the fits come at pretty regular intervals— sometimes not. Often no occasional cause can be assigned for them— But many occasional causes also induce the fit. as crying laughing & even the irritation given to the neighbouring parts in eating may often bring it on. And so little permanent effect may follow the fit, that after P. has vomited what he had been eating he will immediately on the ceasing of fit begin to eat anew— or return to his play as if nothing had been the matter w. him.

Prognosis— When there is much dyspnoea or very scanty expectoration or the expect. stops after had come on or when there is much sinking of strength the danger is considerable— very dangerous also in very young children, as under a year. or in unhealthy children—)

especially of P. predisposed to Phth. or Haemopt. & of Scroph. & of disease attacks in autumn — The young & the weaker P. the greater the danger. Tho sometimes very strong healthy children are cut off by it. The opposite of these Sympt. shew a favorable disease. — Sometimes Haemorrh. has occurred & seemed to do good — this must depend on the P. having been previously plethoric — Disease has been combined w. measles. In some of these cases the measles have rendered the C. very troublesome, in others they have removed it. —

Cure — No means of counteracting the contagion, & preventing the disease at the beginning — Nor indeed at any period of it. But we can alleviate many of the most distressing symp. — In favorable C., too much has often been done by remedies. Emetics &c. are most commonly given, may in this case do harm. The same may be said of Op. bleeding, blistering & the disease would have gone off spontaneously & these remedies only tend to weaken P. & make disease more lasting. — When disease violent c. Stom. much oppressed emet. will be necessary — the mildest only proper — rough Emet. debilitates too much. Hence Ipecac. or squill sufficient. — In urgent case w. great oppression, & dyspnoea, w. mark tendency to Pneum. bleeding may be necessary. But this should only be employed when necessary. [illegible] children do not bear bleeding well, neither does W. C. bear it well - But if the cough very viol. the P. plethor. & tendency to Pneum. or to Apop. we should bleed - Either general bleeding or topical by 6 or 8 leeches about neck - dangerous to bleed in jugular vein from difficulty of stopping it in young P. — Blisters have been applied & in some cases w. good effect - in others w. little or no benefit. Cooling purges w. the same succ. & with the same uncertainty. All these remedies are only proper in first stage of the disease - when weakness supervenes; as it always does in violent W. C. all evacuations are improper. - In this stage we must employ Antispas. Op. the best of these gives rest & relieves cough & expect. goes on better after Op. Cicuta has been given w. same intention has done good in some few cases - but failed much more frequently. Expectorants may be employed. Squill in this intention thro' the disease. Acids have been recommended w. very little advantage - Musk, castor. assafoetida have all occasionally seemed to do good, but in general they will fail. Mistletoe. Muscus pyxidatus have got their reputation from being given when the

320 disease was going off spontaneously — Some have been recommended — the best of them is Per. B. — Per B. & Op. combined may lessen irritability of syst. & sometimes do good — Emetics are only of use when the disease declining & in this stage it will soon go off without remedies. — Strong impressions on the imagination as terror — from putting child into hopper of mill or letting them down into coal pit have sometimes stopped the disease but these not to be ventured on as they may cause convulsions by terrifying P. or bring on fit by making them cry violently. — Change of air is general remedy — no matter whether from good to bad or bad to good — This mere placebo — it has no effect till the disease be going off — & then it is not needed.

Spasms of the Alimentary Canal -

Pyrosis

Dr Cullen hardly ever occurs except as symp. in Dyspeps. -

Cholic

costiveness w.h violent pain of abdomen, & perhaps nausea make the characteristics of Cholic. Sometimes pain is Pyros. But there is no proper symp. of chol. It marks that the disease is verging to infl. - Pain in the bowels w.t costiveness is not chol. but Diarrh. w.h gripes. Ch. consists chiefly of spasm of the fibres of the intest. - Even when from obstruction, the symp. of cholic are from spasm w.h is excited by the irritation of the obstructing substance. In the chol. there it is not the mere stopping & accumulation of feces that produces the pain, but the spasm w.h they excite - The costiveness may subsist for many days & yet no pain from it, till spasm is formed when pain comes on instantly. — Many occasional causes may give rise to chol. as obstruction of various kinds acrid matter, causes of other spasmod affections, as cold & intl. violent [illegible]

322. Cholica Spasmodica. Spasm & inverted motion of bowels. Often spasm of ye abdom. muscles, retraction of navel, & particular parts of muscles hard & contracted like lump – so that might suppose there was a ball in the intestine, this when violent has the peristalt. motion obstinately inverted, so that stercorous vomit. may occur, wh is the highest degree of cholic, & is called the Iliac passion – In lower degree contents of duoden. may be discharged into stom. & consequently be vomited – hence said to be Bilious chol. – the peristalt. motion farther inverted may give up black corrupted matter wh had lain long in intest. Even glysters have been discharged by vomit. & P. have recovered after being in this state several days. Enteritis is in $\frac{9}{10}$ cases connected wh chol. & proceeds from it – This must be kept steadily in view in our practice. Wh must be chiefly directed to prevent Enter. from supervening. P. have recovered after being for weeks in chol. but this will not be the case if Enter. occurs. – Chol. Accident. Chol. Sterc. & Chol. Spasmod. are all very nearly allied. In all of them means must be used to prevent infl. as by bleeding in violent case, & repeating it according to the Symp.

possibly P. may die in chol. from mere weakness & exhaustion without infl. but this is very uncom. Bleeding besides removing the danger of infl. tends also to relieve spasm. In P. who has been costive for several days [illegible] is the chief remedy. Op. & other antispas. may remove the disease when slight - and purely spasmod. as in Hysteric women - so may ardent spirits but these are never to be ventured on from the danger of assisting the tend. to infl. In chol. therefore Op. may do harm by increasing costiveness unless it be given to allay vomit. & allow cath. to remain on stom. In this species antispasmod. of little consequence. In this chol. there is the greatest danger of infl. which may come on in a few hours - frequency of pulse & heat of skin hardly appear till infl. beginning - must not wait for them therefore bl. repeated on first. The chol. accidentalis is from any thing disagreeing w. stom. as in children from change in milk by passion of nurse. - Another form in w. disease occurs is Chol. Callosa from thickening & hardening of some portion of the bowels. This may follow any long continued spasm of bowels. The body in this case generally costive — discharge may be wholly stopped from great stricture — Capacity of Intest. may be not larger than crow quill & discovered by shape in w^h feces discharged. Or if low down may be felt by touching w^h flexible bougie or by admitting very small quant. of injection — frequent recurrence of chol. without any apparent cause gives reason to suspect some perman. stricture of bowels, which is totally out of the reach of Physic.

Cholica Calculosa — from indurations formed in bowels. gall stones may be nucleus for them, but more commonly fruit stones as those of cherry &c. &c, therefore should not be swallowed. Perhaps more hardened feces may lay foundation. Intest. becomes dilated & thickened, so that the induration does not easily shift its place. D. had intest. so much dilated that after death it could not be determined whether the ball was lodged in the great or small intest. he lingered near 8 years before it proved fatal

Plan of Cure — Antispasmod. purges. bleeding as before mentioned,

General antiphlogistic regimen - cold excepted - Spasm.
will sometimes come so suddenly that P. dies of [illegible]
in 12 or 15 hours. Application of warmth
one of most powerful antispasmod. - fomentations
of various kinds or even dry warmth as by hot
trencher - but warmth w. moisture generally pre-
ferable. In chol. accidentalis this alone will
sometimes be sufficient - In urgent case P. may
be plunged into w. bath - or legs & thighs & abdom.
may be fomentd. — Blistering on abdom. also
of considerable use. particularly if abdom. muscles
hard & spasmodic. This may relax spasm of
muscles & ~~[illegible]~~ by symp. or communication, the
intestine also - Purgat. have operated after blister
begun to rise when they had failed before. Op.
as antisp. has also great effect in accidentalis
- Mild oils taken into stom. or fat broths have
been of considerable service, especially in chol. Ster-
or chol. Pict. If P. cannot take them as often
happens in Scotland - They may be injected. —
Purgat. either by mouth or Clyst. of great import-
ance. But they are apt to produce nausea.

of drastic, & not to be retained. Therefore milder cath. most proper. If long continued costiveness first attempt should be to evacuate the intest. by glysters - sometimes however these will not operate - the cath. by mouth w^h. are best are saline, Glaub. Epsom. Soda Phosph. &c ℥i to ℥iij Glaub. salts repeated at interval of 2 or 3 hours till they operate large doze would certainly be thrown up. Small ones repeated may remain or the most of it thrown up as much may still remain as will operate - When these fail there will be a necessity for trying stronger. The saline purges may be combined w^h. lemon juice or sweetened w^h some distilled water as cinnamon - Oleum ricini w^h small quant. of rum for taste. Tinct. Jalap. or Senna last very effectual tho a good deal of it be thrown up enough may be retained may be given w^h infusion of Tamarinds (℥iij or ad libitum) Jalap comp^d powder of made into elect. & tea spoonful for doze Calomel may be combined w^h jalap. Cal. generally sits easy on stom. 5 to 10 gr may be given & repeated so that 15 or 20 given 2 or 3 hours. — Op. either by mouth or injection may

serve to make cath. act more easily on stom— Injections
should be used along w. cath. by mouth. W. water ℔j
w. salt ℥j or ℥iss — or decoction of Senna or fixed
oil in w. water — or soap or Turpent. ℥ss beat up
w. yolk of an egg & injected in ℔j w. water —
A large quant of warm water with nothing else
one of best injections or w. a little sweet oil mixed.
2 to 6 ℔s may be thrown up, & repeated
frequently — Tobacco smoke as injection to be
avoided — its effects too violent. It will indeed
evacuate when nothing else will do it; but the
violent nausea & sickness w.ch it causes render it very
inexpedient. Dr. C. has not used it for many years.
Dashing cold water on feet legs & thighs has succeed.
after every other expedient had failed. Swallowing crude
merc. or metal balls has been recommended but
has probably never succeeded. May come to obstruct.
in direction opposite to that in which they should
propel the feces & therefore may do harm.
After cure P. must take care to avoid every thing
that may renew the disease — cautious in Diet to
use only food of easy solution avoiding all heating

328 stimul. food & all strong drink. preserve himself from cold & moisture wear flannel, & beware of suddenly checking perspiration. –

Cholica Pictonum Devonshire colic – This species does not run to infl. very uncommon in this country. found sometimes among painters & miners Endemic in some countries, & epidem. in some seasons – Seems to be universally produced by metall. poisons perhaps always by lead. People used to drink largely of acid small wines, cyder &c subject to it Lead is often intentionally put in to correct the acidity of wines, wh. effect it will speedily produce. Leaden cisterns for cyder or tho' stone cisterns yet the leaden joinings of them may be dissolved ~~[illegible]~~ in large quant. enough to give C.P. Sacch. Sat. in dose of ʒi for stopping haemorrh. &c has given C.P. in an hour or two. Cold, violence done to back, acid bile have been assigned as causes but these are only accessory causes for C.P. almost always from lead. these causes may contribute. Various ways in wh. lead may be introduced into body Painters smelters gilders &c even licking painting brush so as to moisten it has produced C.P. Some water will dissolve a portion of lead. & those who use such water as it comes thro' lead pipes, cisterns &c may get C.P.

New Rum from being distilled thro' lead or tin pipes & has caused C. P. a few drops of strong vitriolic acid will precip. lead from new Rum often & render the rum safe. — C. P. invades w.h sensation of weight in or pain at pit of stom. yellowness, loss of appet. debility sometimes Dolor, Coma, Mania, convulsions, &c. have introduced it. Generally ends in Palsy of one or both extremities. Sympt. very permanent, disease will last several weeks. will be removed, & easily return by cold irregularities in diet & above all by a very little of the fumes of lead. Even the clothes w.h P. formerly wore will renew it. costiveness is remarkably obstin. Glyst. or cath. will not give proper evacuations & strong cath. to force evacuation have done harm. Ol. Ricini one of best purg. Op. to take off spasm before cath. or Op. & cath. combined & this course continued for some time. Oily matters do considerable service. Colic & palsy have been found to alt. When disease has continued long it is hardly to be cure. P. linger long w.h occasional relapses (See Lond. Med. Trans. V.1, 3 & especially vol. 2)

Cholera

Bilious vomit. & purging w.ͭʰ violent gripes, anxiety & often spasms of legs arms or even of trunk charact. Cholera. Cholera spontanea sometimes without violent gripes or vomit. in this state it is called Diarrhœa Biliosa. Only case in w.ͨʰ Dr. saw this disease prove fatal was of this kind brought on in girl by sea sickness enduring the [illegible] & [illegible] she had violent spasms of legs & arms w.ͨʰ the disease baffled all the means of cure. —— Warm climates, & warm seasons tend to bring chol. spont. It may however occur in cold weather from disorders of stom. Some P. have tendency to overflow of bile w.ͨʰ may run off both by vomit. & purging from accidental causes in cold as well as warm weather tho most commonly in warm. P. who had had no disorder of bilious system, had chol. brought on by too full living, in month of Feb.ʸ — Chol. very rare here more frequent in south west of England more frequent in Spain Italy & much more frequent as well as dangerous in warmer climates. P. may die in 6 or 8 hours. Dr. in Italy left companion at bed time well — about midnight cholera began by five in morning could hardly have known either from face or voice that he was same person — had had 30 stools & very frequent vomit. in that time

Summer 1779 was hottest ever remembered here warm weather began the beginning of Jan^y & continued, w^t only slight storm & snow in beginning of May, to end of summer it was remarkably warm. Six or 8 times more P. in cholera that summer than any other — Cold & moisture applied in w. weather & climates said to give cholera, likely from checking perspir. Fruit eat in great quant. said to give it — just moderate quant. of fruit rather prevents it & the only effect of fruit must be by inducing Diar. as it sometimes does, concurring w^t. the previous tendency to chol. Drastic purges may have same effect — Few die of chol. in this country Many in warm climates

Mode of Cure — The practice in this disease is sufficiently simple. The ratio sympt. is acrid bile violating the intest. canal. This is sufficiently Emet. & purgat. of itself — therefore neither emet. nor cathart. are either necessary or proper. — Diluents must be given to render mild the acrid bile — Any gelat. or mucilaginous matter, as chicken broth, barley water, water gruel, beef tea — jellys. Frequent dilution in this way renders sympt. less violent, & both Diar. & vomit. more mild. But this alone is not sufficient — At first we must not endeavor to check the discharge, but to moderate & promote it by dilution so as to work off the bile.

332. When this intention answered must employ Op. to lessen the irritation; & thus take off the spasm. Sometimes must give Op. to suspend the too violent motion of intest. & then allow the discharge to go on more moderately — If Op. should not remain on stom. may be administered to allay the irritation then Op. either in pill, or anodyne draught, & this must be repeated for sometime after the discharge has ceased. If much debility P. must be supported by cordials as wine & water. But if stom. much disordered & irritable wine will be apt to renew the vomit. — For several days, perhaps a week or two after the disease stopped, must keep P. on careful regimen light food in mod. quant & w. occasional introduction of Op. as both irritability & weakness of stom & bowels remains a considerable time — Tonics as columbo root. Per. Bark have been useful after disease ceased, to prevent its recurrence. —

Diarrhea

Generally without fever tho fever may accidentally be combined w. Diar. & always without contagion - These circumstances together w.th nature of the dejections distinguish it from Dysentery, w. has ~~both~~ fever, & is very contagious In Diar the feces are discharged or else watery matter in the Dysent. the discharge is mucus the feces come only in form of Scybala — There are several species of Diar w.ch not always easily distinguishable nor indeed is it of much consequence to distinguish them accurately.

Diar. Crapulosa from excess in food & drink - this is a salutary effort of nature to throw off the superfluous Quant. of aliment - In this species cathart. have been recommended but very improperly for either they are not needed the matters present in the aliment. canal being sufficient or they may do harm by irritating intest. & causing hypocatharsis.

Diar. Biliosa - lower degree of cholera, & from a lower do of same cause viz acrid bile - Some bring this on-- stimulus by emet. & purgat. - not so dangerous as cholera must promote discharge by diluents, mucilages & then stop it by Op. as in cholera.

Diar. Mucosa This is commonly the most obstinate form of Diar. The discharge is either mucus or then watery secretion This matter may come either from the exhaling arteries from the mucous follicles of intest. or from [illegible]. of no moment to distinguish its origin; & impossible to distinguish it. It may proceed & generally does from acrid irritat. – begins generally like Diar. crapulosa then grows thinner & obstinate – bowels continue weak & irritable for long time. Sometimes the matter is ~~watery~~ serous frequent. In hydro catharsis this form of Diar. is produced. Jalap. first stool will be feculent the rest thin & watery. Suppression of urine has produced this Diar. the urine running off by the intest. Any acrid purge may bring it on as senna gamboge, jalap – Some poisons as arsenic – even saline purges as veget. alk. & lemon juice – vitriol. acid – But these rarely produce it. – Dropsy may be carried off by this Diar. When once it is excited by purges it may continue several days & the liquid may be taken up from other parts & pass off by the intest. – The same effect has happened by vomit. The direction of humor being in either case changed & thrown on intest. On this principle we account for Diar. from cold Perspiration being checked & humors forced towards intest. Thus also cold water dashed on the extremities may remove obstin. costiveness. In all cases when perspir. checked there is greater flow to interior parts; & vice versa much perspiration ~~will~~ cause less flow to interior parts. Hence the effect of sweating in checking Diar. & in diminishing the flow of urine On this principle it is that Diar. apt to come on People come from warm climates to our cold climate. the perspir. being checked forces humours off inwardly; & as w.c. has probably given tendency to overflow of bile the two concurring makes such people subject to Diar. & may very soon become bilious. hence propriety of these People spending first winter at Bath &c warmest pt of England & where may also use w. bath. — Hence keeping warm & promoting perspir. may stop this diar. Sweating course may cure it. tho in violent case will often fail the bowels being become so very irritable by the continuance of disease. May be really excoriated & ulcerated — Lime water has been said to give Diar. to those whose bowels very tender — the Diar. mucosa astringents have had ~~same~~ the unusual effect that is when the bowels were extremely irritable.

Diar. Celiaca. — chyle coming off w. fæces this uncommon. it is modification of Scroph. — the tabes mesenterica — when the mesent. glands obstructed it may happen that people taking plenty of food & drink may die of starvation from the chyle not being transmitted in quantity enough to nourish the body. Probably obstinate Diar. & wasting of young children from this cause — Milk undigested gets into form of curd or cheese. White matter passed in celiaca is not in this form

Diarrh. Lienteria when aliment. matters pass off in state in wh. they were taken into stom. or very little changed. Very uncommon, tho. said to be pretty frequent. P. themselves apt to say so when it is not the case if you should inspect the stools. It indicates high degree of weakness of stom. perhaps want of succus gastr. & a very rapid motion of bowels so that aliment. matters thrown out before they have time to undergo the proper digestion. Connected also wh. great irritability of bowels & is indeed the highest degree of confirmed Diarrhea.

Hepaterrhia — discharge of blood or sanious matter by rect. Sometimes the matter is black & hence the name Melena. or thin ichorous matter called fluxus hepat. from its supposed organ — This a very uncommon form of Disease. From ulcerations & adhesions chiefly of liver discharges blood &c into intest. It has occurred from the lungs also. It must ~~gener~~ally be uncertain from what source the blood is poured into intest. but from what ever source it comes it will irritate intest. & produce Diarrh. Whenever the feces are black we may suspect the presence of blood. This is the most dangerous form of the Disease.

Prognosis very various — Diar. may need no remedies - go off spontaneously in few hours, or may last very long & even prove fatal. Judge of the particular Prognosis from Debility degree - matter discharged as blood pus - long standing of disease Dysentery & when any or all these Sympt. occur the disease is very dangerous.

Cure - Often only effort of nature & needs no remedies. Nothing generally applicable can be laid down. In common form of Diar. the practice is very simple. Must be very cautious of giving purges. In Sympt. or colliq. Diar. purges might be fatal; & even in Ideopathic Diar. might be dangerous by concurring w. the irritation existing in the bowels & inducing Dyspepath. the same effect might happen in Dysentery. in all cases purges are unnecessary for if acrimony excite the Diar. will carry it off without any purging - In Idiopath. Diar. the plan of cure is nearly the same as in Cholera. — In some cases when Diar. kept up by Dyspep. state a moderate purge, viz Magnesia & Rhubarb may be proper. Vomiting seems better fitted to cure of Diar. than purging it may by inverting motion of stom. tend to stop the violent motion of intest. this even vomits recommended

But in obstin. Diar. this may probably be the first thing necessary to cure. Emet. should be quick in its operation lest it should get down into bowels & produce purging. Ipecac. 20 gr. less apt to purge than smaller q[uan]t. Ipecac much better than antimon. Emet. as less apt to purge. — In Diar. long continued Morbid acidity or putrescency apt to prevail in stom. & remain there notwithstanding the Diar. from the debility induced in stom. By evacuating this matter from stom, the disease will be made milder — Emet. may also prove sudorif. keeping up proper perspiration by ~~[illegible]~~ warm clothing. even sweating by sudor. med. may be of great use on principle formerly explained. Sometimes sweating course has entirely cured obstin. Diar. tho in others it has done little good. — Proper also to promote the discharge of the acrid matter by dilution water gruel, chicken broth or [illegible] broth for this purpose & supporting strength. — When acidity prevails calcareous earth best corrector 15 gr. prepared chalk 2 or 3 times a day. Infirmary Potio cretacea best form of giving cal. E. Mix cal. E. w. mucilage & syrup — 20 or 30 gr Calc. E. 2 or 3 times a day or from ℥iij to ℥iv. Potio. This acts by absorbing the acid. Acid tho

not purg. yet may produce or continue Diar. when
bowels irrit. by given them irritation. Thus some
persons get Diar. by sour wine, stale small beer &
& vitriolic acid in large doses generally purges —
But in many cases Calc. P. will not answer, viz. when
putridity prevails in stom. & primæ viæ. — This easily
distinguished by smell. Acescents best in this case
thus Col. Diar. when putridity prevails Calc. P. does
no good, & acescents may be very proper. — Op.
most powerful remedy to lessen irritability & thus
take off spasm. In most cases Op. will stop Diar.
sometimes one or two doses will be effectual, after
disease has gone on for 8 or 10 days. But
generally Op. either in pill or draught must be given
2 or 3 times a day & for several days successively.
Op. relieves Col. Diar. of Phth. tho' this incurable. Op.
may be successfully combined w. astringent. Elect. Ja-
ponicum one of best forms. but the Op. in the Elect.
may pass for nothing, must add more — ℈i Elect.
to ℥iij barley water, cinnamon water or any other
pleasant distilled water. w. 10 or 15 drops Tinct. Op.
added to it after every thin stool — or as often
2 or 4 times a day — probably enough —
as may be judged expedient. Of consequence to
make the Med. pleasant as it must often be
taken for a considerable time. — Many astringents

may be tried - Gum Kino either in powder, or infusion, or w. Sp. Cascarilla another bitter astringent. - Logwood sometimes succeeds after many others fail - it is sweetish astring. most agreeable in extract 5 to 20 gr. for doze. Yet to some constitutions all these have proved laxat. - Infusum catechu or Elect. Japon. best astringent - by taking much of it people get troublesome costiveness, wh. shews that it is sufficiently astringent. Seldom use mineral astring. as Alum - In large doze it will purge; but in very small dozes it may succeed - Astring. Egypt. - may be employed w.ᵗ advant. - decoction of Oak bark, or of Galls, or Per. Bark ℥iij to ℥iv decoc. of Oak bark w. Opium added, makes a very efficacious astringent glyster. ——— We must pay great attention to Diet, to exercise, & warm clothing. - If Diar. from putrid state must use acescent Diet. - If from acidity milk rice, small portion of plain anim. food, & a moderate quant. of Port wine - Best exercise riding on horseback, & avoid Cold & wet. ———

Diabetes

Chronic immoderate flow of urine, either sweetish, or limpid without sensible qual. attended by weakness & wasting of body. Two species w.ch probably pass into one another; In one the urine is sweet, Diab. Mellitus in other urine like mere water. Diabet. Urine w.th quicklime or caust alk. gives none of that strong vol. smell w.ch common urine does. - Urine held obliquely to light shews greenish tinge like water w.th small quant. of honey in it. From 19 lb.s Diab. Urine 2 lb.s were of sugary matter, exactly like honey, if properly evaporated, both in color smell & taste - has been mistaken for honey - D.r Hume fermented it - made beer from it - & distilled spirits. - After evapor. gives Empyreum. substance like treacle. Can easily see if Urine Diabet. by evaporating a small quant. in tea spoon - this residuum will remain. Hardly any thing is known of cause, or cure of Diab. tho for 100 years a good deal of attention has been paid to it. - Sometimes Disease comes on very grad. almost impercept. P. do not suspect any disorder tho they make more urine than usual, w.ch account for by the thirst w.ch accomp. the disease. Sometimes comes on rapidly P. may die of it in 6 weeks - or may live a many years. There is thirst from the beginning of the disease. Often a continual urgent thirst. P. will drink 10 or 12 times their usual quant. P. said that in one day he drank 40 lb & that his urine that day amounted to 48 lb. Quant. of Urine often exceeds not only all the P. drinks, but even all his food & drink together. From 2 to 7 lb above all the ingesta have been discharged by one P. p.r day. This excess is supplied by absorption from the air chiefly - for the body does not waste so much. Absorption from the air perfectly ascertained. Most. in dry weather drinks a great deal on a journey. In moist weather very little. The absorption supplies. By putting persons into water when in state of perspir. they have been found to gain considerably in weight. Hence dipping sailors in salt water when water has run out may be of great use in allaying thirst.

- Enormous appetite generally along w.h Diabetes - Some Diabetic P. have taken from 12 to 15 lb food a day - the whole quantity of food & drink w.h one P. took ~~[illegible]~~ in a day was 38 lb - When great & constant thirst especially if very keen appet. also presence of Diabetes to be suspected.

— Nothing is certainly known about the ratio sympt. It is not certain that Diab. is properly classed among spasms. It is true that in Hyster. women there is often great flow of limpid urine at beginning of fit, w.h is certainly spasmod. But there is no certain cond.n of Diab. depending at all on spasm.

There must be some error in the digestive or assimilating powers. But the nature of this is totally unknown. Food even the very great quant. w. Diabet. P. take is digested. but probably not properly assimilated. Chyle is sweetish mild fluid and goes into blood. And in Diab. P. the serum of the blood is sweetish somewhat corresponding to the urine. But how this comes to pass is unknown. Sometimes saline connected w. saccharine urine - or pass into one another. In a day or two successive of urine has ~~heated~~; & very saline offensive urine has been discharged. —— As the disease advances P.'s strength abates. the pulse heat in skin. & about throat, & becomes hectic, tho the Hect. be not so exquisitely marked as in Phth. Yet there is frequency of pulse - evening exacerb. w. goes off w. sweat towards morning; together w. emaciation & debility, it has all the characters of perfect Hectic. — The disease admits of remissions & exacerbations. P. may even get free from it for some time & then it will return again.

The Predisposing & occasional cause is little known as the rate sympt. It has been seen 2 times con-nected w. intemper. & broken constitution - But it occurs in the young, & in those who have never lived intemperately. No heredit. taint is known to produce it. Several. medicines have been assigned as a cause but it occurs when no such medicines have been administ. & there is no direct evid. of Diab. from this cause. Of all the P. Dr G. has seen in Diab. only one could assign any thing like a probable cause for it. He worked at a lime kill & used to work very hard — to rake out the lime from the kiln, wch exposed him in heavy moistre to very great heat then he used to drink cold water & lay down on the damp ground to rest — whether this was really the cause of the disease is not very certain — for such exposure to heat & cold does not generally give Diab.

Prognosis is as bad as possible. A permanent cure has hardly ever been made. The disease may be stopped for a time, but it has always returned. P. got pleurisy & when the febrile sympt. continued the urine was not Diabet. this pleur. was relieved by evacuations & the urine became sweet again. His pleurisy returned & the Diab. stopped — the second attack of the Pleur. was fatal.

Mode of treatment very uncertain. Good living seems proper if P. kept on spare diet will sink very fast. P. should drink as little as is possible — use warm clothing, flannel next the skin — & take gentle exercise. These means tend to support the strength. At first it may be proper to give an emet. to clear the stom. In spontaneous vomit. the urine has been diminished — but it is uncertain whether it be not the diminution of the urine wch disorders the stom. & produces the vomit. in such cases. Purges to clear the bowels may also be proper & then keep the body regularly open. — Sweating course has been tried. during the sweating the urine was diminished (yet it continued to exceed the ingesta) but soon returned to its usual quant. Gentle diaphor. to keep up regular perspir. may have a good effect. Astringents have been used wt advant. Alum the best. Alum [illegible] about ʒiv or ʒss & frequently repeated. It may be given in powder, in electuary or Dr. G. has given from ʒi to ʒij a day - but in this large quant. it purges - Op. may be combined to prevent the purging. In this quant. the urine was reduced from 25 or 26 ℔ a day to 14 ℔. It could not be farther diminished by alum. But anointing the body of this P. diminished it gradually to 4 ℔ p. day - P. got better & soon recovered flesh & spirits, & the disease went off. But in about 6 weeks it returned & proved fatal. The anointing is only useful since both to nourish P. & to prevent absorption from the atmosph. — Absorbents recommend. by Dr Mead. Lime water. Dr. G. has tried to the extent of 5 or 6 ℔ a day - This did diminish the quant of urine - but had no permanent effect. Various Vegetable astringents (vitriolic acid also) have been employed. as Gum Kino, Cascarilla, Catechu. Per. B. ʒi repeated 4 to 6 times a day - None of these produced so good an effect as Alum. — Stimul. have been tried - as Elect. Cardamum - pepper common or cayenne - These had also some effect. canthar. have produced little benefit. [illegible] Electricity has hardly done any good.

Hysteria —

Hyst. nearly allied to Epil. But as evacuations may bring on Hyst. therefore the rigorous diet wh. is most effectual to the cure of Epil. does not seem proper in Hyster. Tho the Epil. & Hyster. fit resemble one another, the sopor in Hyster. is by no means so deep as in Epil. Hyster. P. may see & hear wt. is going on tho in apparent sopor. In Hyst. there is also a sort of propensity in the mind to yield to the fit wh. is hardly present in Epil. Many P. bring on the Hyster. fit intentionally — but even without this there is a tendency to yield to the Hyster. motions such as we feel to yield to laughing yawning &c. This should be carefully guarded against. Often about time of Puberty girls feel slight nervous sympt. wh. if not checked will probably lead to Hyster. Every method even the harshest when others fail should be employed to prevent P. from yielding to these sensations. Should be forced to employ their mind & body on something that may prevent them at these critical periods from watching their own sympt. Often indeed contradiction will make P. take fit out of spite. P. was obliged to be put in strait waistcoat, tied to bed post, & held by two nurses. The fit continued 26 hours; & all this from being refused a drink of cold water when she had a mind to it. Often the occasional causes are so frivolous that women ashamed to own them.